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NOTICE.

MESSRS. T. & W. Smith's Ship GOSFORTH, under engagement with Her Majesty's Government to sail for London on the 10th January, has still three or four desirable Upper Deck Cabins disengaged. Apply to Captain SHAW, or to

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TO SAIL ON OR ABOUT THE 3RD FEBRUARY.—The fine A 1 ship DANIEL RANKIN, ALEXANDER MILLER, Commander, has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. Apply to Captain MILLER, or to

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To sail in January.

THE fine A 1 12 years Ship HER MAJESTY, 1,112 Tons, Captain SEYMOUR, has excellent accommodation for Passengers. For particulars, apply to

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Bombay, 24th December 1862.

FOR LONDON.

To sail about 20th February next.

MESSRS. GREEN'S new Clipper Passenger Ship, WALMER CASTLE, 1,200 Tons, CHARLES ORMSBY, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Families, and carries a Surgeon. For further particulars apply to

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Bombay, 3rd January 1863.

FOR LONDON.

To sail about the 10th proximo.

THE fine A 1 Clipper built Ship CITY OF CARLISLE, 936 tons Register, N. PENTREATH, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Passengers. For particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 10th Dec., 1862. Agents.

FOR LONDON.

To sail about the 25th proximo.

THE fine A 1 Teak Frigate-built Ship COSPATRICK, 1,200 Tons register, J. A. ELMSLIE, Commander, has first-class accommodation for Pas-

...ication to Point de Galle, Singapore, and Hongkong.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship COLUMBIAN, (2,300 Tons and 520 H. P.) Captain N. J. S[illegible], will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 14th January, at 9 A.M. from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Saturday, the 10th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any Chest of Opium not in the Ship on 10th instant.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 2nd January 1863.

N. B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in Office by noon of Tuesday the 13th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE new and fast-sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOMAS ELLIS, Commander, recently arrived from England, has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and [illegible] the [illegible] instant at 7 o'clock in the morning positively. Moderate Freight will be charged. For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the [illegible] Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, [illegible].

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, F. VAN WULLEN, Captain, will leave for the above Port, on WEDNES-... at 10 A.M.

...assengers will not go on board ...from the Office.

...ply at the Office, Bazar

...fast sailing ...Public... ...for the ...DAY, ...Office,

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MR. ARTHU[illegible] our Firm, from this date.

Bombay, 1st January 1863.

MR. G. W. HEALEY retires from our Firm, and his Interest and Responsibility cease from this date.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1863.

MR. ROBERT LOVE KING is, from and after this date, authorised to sign our Firm by procuration.

NASMYTH, MACDONALD & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1863.

MR. ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL SCOTT has been admitted a Partner in our Firm from this date.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1863.

MESSRS. JOHN HENRY BERRY, and JOHN HUTCHINSON ASPINWALL are severally authorised to sign our Firm by procuration.

SCOTT, BROS. & Co.

Cochin, 1st January 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in consequence of the operations of the Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company, Limited, having been extended to this Presidency, the name of the Company has, with the sanction of the Board of Trade, been changed to the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has this day discontinued the business heretofore carried on by him under the Firm of Oughterson and Co.

JAMES OUGHTERSON.

Cochin, 31st December 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned have this day opened a Branch House at Cochin under the style of SCOTT, BROS. & Co., on the premises hitherto occupied by Messrs. Oughterson & Co.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1863.

NOTICE.—Mr. SHAPOORJEE MANOCKJEE SAWYER and Mr. RAGHUNATH RAMCHUNDER Sensy have been admitted Partners in our Firm.

SORABJEE COWASJEE SAWYER & Co.

Bombay, No. 2, Oak Lane, 1st January 1863.

NOTICE.—The Interest and Responsibility of Mr. JOHN CAMPBELL in our Firm ceased on thirty-first December 1862.

Mr. JOHN MITCHELL is admitted a Partner in our Firm from this date.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1863.

THE Interest and Responsibility of MR. EDWIN HEYCOCK in our Firm [illegible] on the 30th June

...YCOCK & Co.

...e of Godowns, ...oria Land Press ...ndersigned up to

...Office of ...UART & Co. ...nd Treasurers.

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Bombay, 17th November 1862.

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NOTICE.—The Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India is now prepared to register orders for Seeds to be received from England on, or about the 27th of April next.

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Dickson's Favourite	0	8	Parsley	0	4
Early Frame	0	5	Radish of sorts	0	6
Prince Albert	0	5	Turnip	0	6
Harrison's Glory	0	8	Cauliflower early and late	2	0
„ Perfection	0	8	Cauliflower Walcheren	2	0
Napoleon	0	14	Cucumber long prickly	2	0
Champion of England	0	10	„ Stockwood	3	0
Veitch's Perfection	1	0	Parsnip	0	4
Ne plus ultra	1	0	Asparagus	0	4
Mammoth Marrow	0	14	Seakale	0	4
Waterloo	0	8	Red Tomatoes	1	4
Green Marrow	0	8	Kohl Rabi of sorts	0	8
Bishops Dwarf	0	8	Brussels Sprouts	0	12
Blue Scimetar	0	[illegible]	Leek	0	12
Ringwood Marrow	0	4	Lavender	1	8
French Beans of sorts	0	10	Thyme	1	8
Windsor	0	8	Mustard	0	2
CABBAGE.	Per oz.		Cress	0	2
Drumhead	0	8	Water Cress	1	0
Sugar loaf	0	8	Vegetable Marrow	1	4
Red Dutch	0	10	Onions of sorts	0	6
BEET.			Spinach of sorts	0	2
Red Beet	0	10	Sweet Herbs	1	8
Cattel's Crimson	0	10	Melon	7	8
CARROTS.			Borecole	1	4
Long Orange	0	4	Capsicum	1	8
Early Horn	0	6	Fennel	1	8
Endive	0	10	Marjoram	1	8
BROCOLI.			Mint	1	8
Granges Brocoli	1	8	Sage	1	8
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Walcove	1	2			
Mammoth	1	4			
Celery	0	12			

A deduction of 25 per cent. is made to members of the Society, the subscription to which is Rupees 15 a year.

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GEORGE BIRDWOOD
Secretary to the Society.
Town Hall, Bombay, 6th ...Dec. 1862.

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पाहिला ता ५
मंडे जानेवारी

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50 Cartes, do. do. enamelled garter, gilt and raised:—heavy rims and clasps with best plain dead gold edging. A very superior album	40	0
50 Cartes, Baronial Album, extra large size, with space for crest and arms, also enclosed space for autograph and title; very richly finished in the best style	60	0

N. B.—All the above mentioned albums are square in shape, one portrait on a page; each is enclosed in a box,—nearly all are in half dozens.

For.

100 Portraits, elegantly bound,—full gilt rims and edging, two clasps,—oblong in shape, two portraits on each page;—patent hinged leaves.	40

*** *Six of this pattern.*

100 Portraits mediæval pattern two clasps, long ornamental bands,—richly embossed edges, mosaic pattern, floral borders to each portrait space	45

*** *Twelve of various colors of this pattern.*

200 Portraits elegantly finished in Morocco and real Russia leather in various style of binding at prices ranging from Rs. 75 to	300

☞ These last mentioned are square, to contain four on each page.

The above comprises some of the newest patterns just received direct from the makers.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

EVERY BOY'S ANNUAL.—An Original Miscellany of entertaining literature. By Edmond Routledge, 1863	3	8
PETER PARLEY'S ANNUAL—A Christmas and New Year's Present for young people	3	8
THE GRAVER THOUGHTS of a Country Parson. By the author of the Recreations of a Country Parson	2	11
THE STORY OF CERVANTES. By Amelia B. Edwards		
LONDON: How the Great City Grew. By G. R. Emerson	1	12
THE THREE MIDSHIPMEN. By Kingston, with 29 Illustrations, bound with gold letters	3	12
STORIES OF THE WOODS or Adventures of Leather Stocking. By J. F. Cooper	3	8
THE WILD MAN OF THE WEST. By R. M. Ballantyne	2	8
ATHLETIC SPORTS AND RECREATIONS FOR BOYS. By Rev. J. G. Wood	1	12
THIRTEEN MONTHS IN THE REBEL ARMY. By an Impressed New Yorker	2	8
SHAKSPERE'S SONGS AND SONNETS. Illustrated by John Gilbert	5	0
LES MISERABLES. By Victor Hugo, in 3 vols	22	0
BIRKET FOSTER'S PICTURES of English Landscape with pictures in words. By Tom Taylor. Elegantly bound in lettered cloth, gilt edges, toned paper, &c., a very handsome Gift Book	15	0

"In this series of Designs Mr. Foster has been, I think, exceptionally fortunate in his Engravers. The Brothers Dalziel have devoted to the reproduction of his drawings an amount of labour very seldom bestowed on wood-blocks, with an aim at combined freedom and force of effect which give their work much of the character and charm of etching."—*Tom Taylor.*

ENGLISH LANDSCAPE—*thirty* elaborate pictures, by BIRKET FOSTER engraved by the Brothers Dalziel. Each picture has an Original Poem attached, the composition of *Tom Taylor* supperbly bound in full morocco	23	0

*** *Thick toned paper.*

"The Designs should have the more interest for the public as they are last Works for Wood Engraving likely to be produced by the Artist."—*Tom Taylor.*

HINTS TO MOTHERS. By T. Bull	3	12
PRINCE ALBERT'S GOLDEN PRECEPTS	1	12
THE FAMILY SAVE-ALL.—By the Editor of Enquire within upon everything	2	0
ENQUIRE WITHIN UPON EVERYTHING	2	0
THE REASON WHY: Natural History. By the Author of The Biblical Reason Why	2	0
THE REASON WHY; General Science	2	0
THE HISTORICAL REASON WHY. English History. By the Author of Reason Why	2	0
HOW A PENNY BECAME A THOUSAND POUNDS, and Life doubled by the economy of time	2	0
THE DENOMINATIONAL REASON WHY.	2	0
THE BIBLICAL REASON WHY, with an introduction by a Clergyman of the Church of England	2	0
THE HOUSEWIFE'S REASON WHY. By the Author of Reason Why	2	0
NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS	2	0
CORNER CUPBOARD: A Family Repository	2	0
THE INTERVIEW; a Companion volume to Enquire within upon Everything	2	0
BROTHER—HELP—The Heroism of Humanity and Benevolence in every age	5	0
THE TIGER—HUNTER. By Captain Mayne Reid	3	0
EVERY GIRL'S BOOK, Compiled by Louiza Lawford	2	12
MODERN AND POPULAR SONG BOOK. By Carpenter	3	0
SELECTIONS FROM THE POETRY OF THE AFGHANS, from the Sixteenth to the Nineteenth Century. By Capt. H. G. Raverty.	8	0
DOGS; their Sagacity, Instinct and Uses. By G. T. Pardon	2	0
ADVENTURES ON THE MOSQUITO SHORE.—S. A. Bard	3	0
PERSONAL NARRATIVE OF A VOYAGE TO JAPAN, KAMTSCHATKA, SIBERIA, TARTARY, and various parts of the Coast of China, in H. M. S. *Barracouta*. By J. M. Tronson	13	8
MINNIE'S LOVE. By the Author of a TRAP to catch a Sunbeam	3	0
DARIEN; or, the Merchant Prince. By Eliot Warburton	3	12
RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION from the setting-out of the centre line to the completion of the Works, etc. By W. Davis Haskoll, in 2 vols	33	0
JOHN HALIFAX, GENTLEMAN. By the Author of A Woman's Thoughts about Women	3	12
THE CABINET LAWYER	7	12
THE HORSE IN THE STABLE AND THE FIELD; His Varieties, Management in Health, and Disease, Anatomy, Physiology. By J. H. Walsh	10	0
THE YOUNG MAN'S COMPANION; or, Book of Knowledge. By T. Bartlett	12	0
A DICTIONARY OF MODERN SLANG, cant and vulgar word. By A London Antiquary	1	0
HAND BOOK OF SPECIFICATIONS; or, Practical Guide to the Architect, Engineer, Surveyor, and Builder. By Donaldson, in 2 vols	40	0

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

...Hall mark, From Rs. 10 each. Cash.

SILVER CUPS, AND MUGS (in sizes suitable for Juvenile presents) of elegant form, and workmanship, bearing the Gold-smiths Hall mark, enclosed in Morocco case lined with Velvet, From Rs. 25 each Cash.

SILVER KNIFE, SPOON, AND FORK; (suitable for child ren,) in Morocco case, bearing the Goldsmiths' Hall mark, From Rs. 13 the set. Cash.

GOLD TOOTH PICKS for the pocket, from Rs. 5 each.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

LOYSEL'S PATENT HYDROSTATIC URNS FOR MAKING TEA OR COFFEE.—These useful articles have become highly popular in Bombay, and are in universal demand. The following list of of Urns compose the present stock on hand:—

BLOCK TIN ELEGANT SEAMLESS URN, as bright as silver, not in the least liable to get out of order or become damaged, in the course of wear and tear among native servants.

To hold one Pint ... Rs.	8	8
„ „ „ „ Registered	9	0
„ „ „ „ with measure	9	0
„ „ „ „ Extra strong	10	0

About a dozen of each of the above varieties to select from.

To hold two Pints	12	0
„ „ „ „ Registered	12	8
„ „ „ „ with measure and extra strong	13	0

Twenty of this Pattern.

To hold three Pints	15	0
„ „ „ „ Registered	16	0
„ „ „ „ Extra strong and ornamented	17	0
To hold four Pints	20	0
„ „ „ „ Superior	22	0
„ „ „ „ Extra measure	23	0
To hold six Pints	28	0
„ „ „ „ Ornamented	29	0
„ „ „ „ Extra filter	31	0

A few only, of the above two sizes, are available.

COPPER BRONZED, with Silver Plated Lever Tap, superior-make and very handsome.

To hold one Pint—plain ... Rs.	22	8
„ „ „ „ Ornamented	24	0
„ „ „ „ Superior	25	0
To hold two Pints	27	0
„ „ „ „ New model	29	8
„ „ „ „ Extra finish	32	0
To hold three Pints	35	0
„ „ „ „ best Patterns	40	0

This class (Bronzed) will be found very durable,—about twenty only on hand.

BRITANNIA METAL, warranted a superior article; the quality of this metal is hard and resembles polished silver.

To hold one Pint	20	0
„ „ „ „ New model	22	8
„ „ „ „ Extra funnel	25	0
To hold two Pints	28	0
„ „ „ „ Superior	30	8
„ „ „ „ Improved Pattern	32	0
To hold four Pints	42	8
„ „ „ „ Double filters	46	0

ELECTRO-PLATED, and richly engraved, very suitable for presents, being a novelty, at the same time a valuable and indispensable article of daily use.

To hold one Pint	30	0
„ „ „ „ Elegantly ornamented	35	0
To hold two Pints	40	0
„ „ „ „ Superior	45	0
To hold four Pints with double filters, &c., very handsomely finished	65	0

N. B.—The two last named Urns are well adapted for prizes among sporting gentlemen.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

BEST ELECTRO-SILVER PLATED SPOONS and FORKS.—The Spoons, Forks, &c., &c., of all the patterns mentioned below are of the very best manufacture. The fabric of every article is of the best quality of German Silver, massive in make, and thickly coated with a deposit of pure silver, which will be found, under ordinary care, to wear well for years.

		Plain.		Kings'.		Albert.		Lily.		Linear.	
		Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
Table Forks	per doz.	27	0	42	0	42	0	40	0	35	0
Dessert Forks	„	22	0	33	0	33	0	32	0	30	0
Table Spoons	„	27	0	42	0	42	0	40	0	35	0
Dessert Spoons	„	22	0	33	0	33	0	32	0	30	0
Tea Spoons	„	14	0	22	0	22	0	20	0	13	0
Egg Spoons, gilt bowls	„	13	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	18	0
Mustard Spoons, gilt bowls	„	12	0	22	0	22	0	21	0	18	0
Salt Spoons, gilt bowls	„	12	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	15	0
Sugar Tongs	each.	2	8	5	0	5	0	4	8	4	0
Sugar Spoons	„	2	8	5	0	5	0	4	8	4	0
Mustard Ladles for Cruets	„	1	8	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0
Gravy Spoons	„	5	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	6	8
Soup Ladle	„	9	0	15	0	15	0	14	0	12	0
Sauce Ladle or Milk Ladle	„	3	8	4	12	4	12	4	0	4	0
Butter Knives	„	3	0	5	0	5	0	4	8	4	0
Pickle Forks	„	1	8	3	0	3	0	3	0	2	8
Skewers	per inch.	0	4	0	12	0	12	0	8	0	6

*** The articles can be supplied in small quantities to suit purchasers, either as single pieces, in pairs, or in quarter dozens, as may be required.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

BREAD PLATTERS, of best Swiss Maple Wood: *full size*, with handsomely carved borders of various mottoes and designs, a few of which are detailed below:—

"STAFF OF LIFE."
"WASTE NOT, WANT NOT."
"SPEED THE PLOUGH."
"CUT AND COME AGAIN."
"TE DEUM LAUDAMUS."
"OUR DAILY BREAD."

Some are *without* mottoes on the borders, but have surrounding scroll work of Wheat ears and Wheat blades, and some with Wheat ears and blades with Poppy heads and leaves combined, forming a very elegant work of art. From Rs. 6, 8, and 10 each.

N. B.—It must be clearly understood that the above are of the best fabric and workmanship.

BREAD KNIVES, with the London-made Bread Blade, and with handsomely carved best Swiss Maple Wood Handles, strongly feruled, and in every way suitable to accompany the Platters. From Rs. 3, 4, 5, and 6, each.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

THE NEW PATENT CALL-BELL.

BACHELORS' CRUET FRAME,

OF best Electro-Silvered Ware. This elegant, article consists of a Small Glass salt cellar with salt spoon, a mustard pot with mustard spoon, and a third Glass for pepper, with perforated silvered top. The handle which is in the centre, is moveable, and by slightly pressing it down, the Call-bell acts with the greatest care. Rs. 22 each Cash.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

TUMBLER, CLARET GLASS, WINE GLASS AND CUP COVERS OF GERMAN SILVER, richly electro silvered, in plain Pattern, Fluted, and Wreath Pattern.

Each Pattern is manufactured in three sizes, and each article is fitted with an under rim to prevent the Cover from slipping off.

First or Large Size.—For Tumblers, Rummers, Breakfast Cups—Squat Champagne Glasses, &c. &c.

Second or Medium Size. For Claret Glasses, Ale Glasses, Long Champagne Glasses, Tea Cups, &c., &c.

Third or Small Size.—For Wine Glasses, Liqueur Glasses, Coffee Cups, &c., &c.

Price of the Plain Pattern.

First size Rs. 2-4 each. Second size Rs. 1-12. Third size Rs. 1.

Price of the Fluted Pattern.

First size Rs. 2-4 each. Second size Rs. 1-12. Third size Rs. 1.

Price of the Wreath Pattern.

First size Rs. 2-8 each. Second size Rs. 2. Third size Rs. 1-4.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

...ized to sign in my name

...RAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA.

Bombay, ...nd January 1863.

BASS & Co.'s BEER in Quarts, and BARCLAY'S BROWN STOUT, in Quarts and Pints, both bottled by *J. J. Stone & Co.*, for sale. Apply to

LYON BROTHERS & Co.

SALE OF SHIP "CECROPS" (CONDEMNED.)—Messrs. ARDASEER LIMJEE & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., at their Sale Rooms, the Danish Ship *Cecrops*, of 378 Tons register, (English measurement) built of Oak, and yellow metalled in 1861. As she lies in the harbour of Bombay, together with Sails, Gear and Furniture as per Inventory in the hands of the Auctioneers.

ARDASEER LIMJEE & Co.

Marine Street, Bombay, 3rd January 1863.

ADVERTISEMENT.—LUXUMON VINOBA CAMUT, has contracted to sell to DAMOTHER KHIMJEE MAISTRY, all that piece of ground with the Dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Coombarwada Street, without the Fort, bounded on the East by the public gutter, on the West by the Coombarwada New Road, on the North by the house formerly of Jomail Burrau, but now the property of Jettah Dewanund, and on the South by the house of Succaram Mattoojee. The ground is registered by the Collector of Bombay under No. 2971, and the house is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 14. Any person having any claim thereto, by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned, at their Office, near Church Gate, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claim.—Dated this 3rd day of January 1863.

L. & S. L. ACLAND & PRENTIS,
Purchaser's Solicitors

Wanted.

WANTED.—An Organist for St. Andrew's Church Apply to the Moderator of the Kirk-Session.

WANTED.—A manager to attend to some Works in Bombay. Apply by letter, stating terms, &c., to X. Y., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED.—A NATIVE CLERK. An intimate knowledge of Office Work not so indispensable as proficiency in figures.

Address, (in applicants own handwriting) M. N., Office of this Paper.

Bombay, 2nd January 1863.

Houses, &c. to Let.

TO LET.—A new, commodious and airy House in Hornby Row, on the site of the old European General Hospital, suitable for a large office or family residence. Apply to JEWAJEE MANECKJEE on the premises.

Bombay, 28th December 1862.

TO LET.—A large and commodious Three-storied HOUSE, lately occupied by the British Hotel, situated within the Fort, in which there is a strong stone-built Safe for Treasure, and well adapted for a Bank or Mercantile Office, to meet the convenience of parties any portion of the House can be let separately as a Merchant or Solicitor's Office. For particulars, apply to Messrs. EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE'S SONS, Apollo Street.

Business Announcements.

THE GOVERNOR'S BALL.

BEING announced for January 21st, 1863, MESSRS J. & W. WATSON & Co. have the honor to state that they will, in preparation for this event, on

Monday, January 5, and three following days,

make *the grande exposition* of all their EVENING and BALL DRESSES, WREATHS, &c. when the NOVELTIES which will then be displayed, they feel assured, will entitle them, to solicit a personal visit from all their LADY CUSTOMERS.

1, *Hummum Street, 1st January, 1863.*

THE NEW GLOVE !!!

Received this day a large stock of the

Casimir Gloves

which are now universally worn in London and Paris, being equal in appearance, more durable, and softer than KID.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.

Bombay, 30th December, 1862.

ALBERT, MEDICAL, and FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—EXTENSION OF DAYS OF GRACE.—From henceforth *thirty days of Grace* will be allowed for payment of Yearly and Half-yearly Premiums, and fifteen days for Quarterly and Monthly payments.

Should death occur during the currency of these days and before payment of the Premium due, the Policy will be held valid and [illegible] sum assured.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.

Bombay, 1st January 1863.

A FEW CHUBBS' PATENT WROUGHT IRON STRONG HOLDFAST FIRE RESISTING SAFES, of sizes, some of them of the largest sizes ever imported, suited for Banks and other public Companies. To be seen opposite Messrs. Graham & Co.'s Office Premises. Apply to HORMUSJEE BOMANJEE at Messrs. B. & A. Hormusjee.

FISHING TACKLE.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. have to hand an extensive supply of the best made Trolling Rods, Lines, Gut, Hooks, Artificial Flies, Nets, and every other Angler's requisite.

The Medical Hall, Byculla, and the Fort, Bombay 21st June 1862.

JUST RECEIVED PER LAST MAIL.—A nice assortment of Monte Christo Pistols, of the best maker in Paris, from Rs. 40 to 60. Apply to

ROSSELET & Co.

BY THE OVERLAND MAIL.—GREAT NOVELTY.—Received from Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, a few MUTTON HAMS.

Church Gate. McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES, per Overland Mail.—PURE RE-CRYSTALLIZED NITRATE OF SILVER.
PYROGALLIC ACID.
THOMAS'S COLLODION AND SOLUTION.
BOLTON'S do. do.
ALBUMENIZED PAPER, best.
GLASS PLATES of all sizes.
GUTTA PERCHA TUBING.
TIN TILLS—GALVANIZED INDIAN RUBBER.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

N. B.—The whole of these are of unexceptionable quality.

BY THE MAIL.—FOURTEEN SONGS AND BALLADS, written and composed by Prince Ernest (The Duke of Saxe-Coburg) and his Royal Highness the late Prince Albert.

The great exhibition Music Book containing the national and patriotic airs of the principal countries of the world.

McCOMBIE, & WRIGHT.

METAL MART, Boree Bunder—
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Piping.
Stop Cocks, Bib Cocks, Steam Valves and Indicators.
Ornamental Cast Iron Fountains.
Contractors,' Miners,' and Engineers' Tools,
Nails, Hinges, Woodscrews, Bolts, and Nuts.
Bar, Plate, and Sheet Iron.
Zinc Roofing, Roman, and Portland Cement.
Steel and Files.
Ropes, Chains, Blocks.
"Milner's" Fire Proof Safes.
Weighing Machines for Carts, suitable for Entrance Gates of Public Works.

FLETCHER & MITCHELL.

Deccan Spinning Co. [illegible]

Bombay S. N. Co. ...	500	[illegible]	
Colaba Land Co. ...	10,000	Rs. 100	
Bombay Mill Co. ...	1,000	......	Rs. 300 [illegible]

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

[illegible] Per Cent. Transfer Loan 6
" Loan 1835-36 ....
" Loan 1842-43 .... } [illegible]
" Loan 1854-55 ....
New Five per Cent. Loan .... 10[illegible]
Five and a Half Per C[illegible] 113

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	Rs.	10-4
Bank of England Notes	"	10-3
Spanish Dollars	"	240
Carolus	"	290
Mexican Dollars	"	225
German Crowns	"	213
Five Franc Pieces	"	205
Bar Silver	"	105¼ to 106¾
Gold Leaf	"	16-7

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready ...£2 17s.	6d. to £3 0s. 0d.
" (Seed) ....£2 7s.	6d. to £2 10s. 0d.
To London (Cotton) ....£3 0s.	0d. to £3 7s. 6d.
" (Seed) ....£2 15s.	0d. to £2 17s. 6d.
To China .... To Clyde .... To Hull	No enquiry.
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.

(PRICES CURRENT (2nd January 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba:		Per candy.
Old Broach, ready	Rs.	365 to 375
Old Surat	"	375 to 380
Old Dholera, and Bhownuggur	"	370 to 380
Old Oomrawuttee	"	350 to 352
Old Comptah	"	375 to 377
Old Dharwar Sawginned	"	505 to 510
Old Barsee, and Nuggar	"	340 to 345
Old Vumvai	"	335 to 340
Khandeish	"	330 to 332
Old Poratches	"	340 to 345
Old Accote	"	360 to 365
Old Mangalore	"	345 to 348

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,480 to 1,485.

SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish...at	Rs.	6-1 to 6-2 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	"	7-6 to 7-8
Gingelly mixed (Black		33 to 34
and White)	"	40 to 41 nominal.
Niger	"	27 to 28

Banks.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid-up Capital—£614,000.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Exchange.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on The City Bank, London, at the following rates viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s. 0¼d.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 2s. 0¼d.	"
3 Do.	at 2s. 0d.	"
2 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
1 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
Sight	at 1s. 11¾d.	"

Deposits.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,			3 per cent.
Do.	6	do.	5 "
Do.	12	do.	6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

Remittance.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. [illegible] Agency of the Bank at Rangoon for the transaction of General Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Agent.

December 19th, 1862.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Exchange.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0¼d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
" 3 do.	2s. 0d.	do.
" 2 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
" 1 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
" on demand .... On Scotland do. .... On Ireland do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	1s. 11¾d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £[illegible]. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand. Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney. The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

Deposits.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—
[illegible] on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and [illegible] .... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. [illegible], at 3 months' notice ...... 3 " "
Do. do. 6 do. ...... 4 " "
Do. do. 12 do. ...... 5 " "

[illegible] allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

Remittance.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge. Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

Commission.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realised, and on [illegible] of same, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares [illegible] of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charge, and draw Interests and Dividends on the same as [illegible], on the following terms:—
[illegible] through the Corporation ......Without charge
[illegible] to India, a Commission will be [illegible] .... ½ per cent.
[illegible] Government Paper out of safe [illegible] .... ½ per cent.
[illegible] .... 10 to 4 o'clock.
[illegible] .... 10 to 1 ...... do

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

[illegible] & Co. [illegible] grant Drafts on the Corporation [illegible] payable in London and Bombay. [illegible]

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, [illegible] Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when [illegible] the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 19th Dec. 1862.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING,
IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
Head Office—15, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.
LONDON ....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL ....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.) "The Albany."

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts on London or Liverpool at the following rates of Exchange:

At 6 months' sight		2s. 0¼	per Rupee.
4	do.	2s. 0¼	do.
3	do.	2s. 0	do.
2	do.	1s. 11¾	do.
1	do.	1s. 11¾	do.
On demand		1s. 11¾	do.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

Current Accounts.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal			6	℔ cent	℔ anm.
do.	9	do.	do.	5½	do.	do.
do.	6	do.	do.	5	do.	do.
do.	4	do.	do.	4½	do.	do.
do.	3	do.	do.	4	do.	do.
do.	1	do.	do.	3	do.	do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER,
Manager.

Rampart Row, 1st January 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

Established in India 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Head Office........ London.
Branches at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Shanghai, Hong-Kong, Edinburgh and Sydney.
Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000 (Two Millions Sterling.)
Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling.)
Reserved Fund, £200,000 (Twenty Laks of Rupees.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments:—
The London & Westminster Bank.
The Royal Bank of Scotland (and Branches).
The National Bank of Scotland (and Branches).
The National Bank of Ireland (and Branches.)

The Bombay Branch, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0¼d.
" 4 months' sight	2s. 0¼d.
" 3 months' sight	2s. 0d.
" 2 months' sight	1s. 11¾d.
" 1 month's sight	1s. 11¾d.
" On demand .... On Scotland .... On Ireland	1s. 11¾d.
Circular Notes	1s. 11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

Interest Allowed.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realises the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the parties to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full*,) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
	[illegible]ainger	Hongkong 15 Dec.
	[illegible]acoda	Bassien.
	......Nacoda	Cochin 23 Dec.
	......Puddicombe..	Sedashewghur 1 Jan
	......VanWullen...	Surat 3 Jan.
	[illegible]n ......Clark	Calcutta 7 Dec.

[illegible]ce.—Per Ship *Sailor Prince*, from Greenock.—[illegible] Nov., 38°36 S., 61°47 E., spoke B. Barque *Trave*, [illegible] to Shanghai, 61 days out; on the 28th Nov., 10°0 S. [illegible] E., the N. E. part of a Cyclone passed over the Ship; on the 2nd Jan., off this port spoke British Ship *Rappahanock*, London, Aug. 10th, to Kurrachee, reports having been run foul of *Sailor Prince*, encountered a succession of very heavy gales of wind in rounding the Cape of Good Hope.

INTELLIGENCE.—Per Ship *Shah Allum*, from Calcutta, &c.—Signalled the undermentioned Ships on the 22nd Dec., spoke the Ship *Shah Allum*, Captain Tulloch, off Colombo; on the 24th Dec., spoke the Ship *Bushire Merchant*, Captain Jones, off Cape Comeron; on the 31st Dec., spoke the Barque *Teazer*, off Cape Rawas. From 15th until 20th Dec., experienced very heavy gales from the N. W. with tremendous Sea on the West Coast of Ceylon, lost Port Sails and afterward anchored at Point de Galle and lost best bown anchor chain parting close to the Ring.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Jan. 3	Iskundershah	Page	Kurrachee and Calcutta.
	China	Minto	Rangoon.
	Elphinstone (s)	Taunton	Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Singapore*, from Hongkong, &c.—Mr. Gray, and servant; Mr. Davison; Mr. Fullada; Mr. R. Dossa; Mr. S. Pestonjee; Mr. Puddumsey; Mr. R. Morarjee, and 2 servants; Commander Wake, R. N., and servant.

Per Ship *Royal Victoria*, from Cochin.—19 natives.

Per Steamer *Phlox*, from Sedashewghur.—The Honorable J. D. Invararity; Mrs. Invararity; Mr. and Mrs. Robertson; H. R. Cassels, Esq., and 3 deck.

Per Ship *Shah Allum*, from Calcutta, &c.—2 natives.

Per Steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*, from Surat.—Mr. J. S. Carr; Mr. J. King; three Gentlemen, 1 Second Class, and 143 natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Ship *Iskundershah*, to Kurrachee and Calcutta.—17 Mahomedans.

Per Steamer *M. S. Elphinstone*, to Surat.—150 natives.

Commenced Loading.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—
Ship *Bombay Merchant*, for Calcutta.
Ship *Brandon*, for London.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, 3RD JANUARY 1863.

For London.

Brander.—1,000 bags Linseed, 1,500 cwt., Ralli Brothers.

Herefordshire.—300 bags Sursee Seed, 450 cwt., Hemondass Buchamull.

Windsor Castle.—1 case Bombay and Sind Works, Remington and Co.

City of Carlisle.—5 cases Chupra Lac, 8 cwt. 3 qrs. 14 lbs.; 22 packages Black Pepper, 11 cwt., Laljee Jugjeevun; 225 bales Cotton, 787½ cwt., W. Nicol and Co.; 1 case Old Plate and Clocks; 1 case Madeira Wine, 3 dozens, Forbes and Co.

Daniel Rankin.—24 cases Gum Arabic, 73 cwt. 1 qr. 12 lbs.; 23 cases Olibanum, 51½ cwt.; 20 casks Aloes Secotra, 19 cwt. 1 qr. 14 lbs., Girdhur Roopchund.

For Liverpool.

Kildare.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Bhimsy Nursy; 300 bags Linseed, 450 cwt., Hemondass Buchamull; 65 bags Linseed, 97½ cwt.; 5 packages Bhoysing Seed, 7½ cwt., Khatesy Runchore and Co.

Elizabeth Fry.—100 bales Wool, 300 cwt., Goculdass Tezpall; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Chugunbhoy Munsookbhoy; 55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Nensy Damjee; 45 bales 157½ cwt., Vusunjee Narronjee; 25 bales Cotton, 87½ cwt., Ludha Madhowjee; 61 bales Wool, 183 cwt., Nursy Mowjee; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Jeatha Megjee; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt, Samjee Hemraz and Co.; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Champsy Ludha; 90 bales Cotton, 351 cwt., Vulubdass Khimchund; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Tricumjee Velljee and Co.; 65 bales Cotton, 227½ cwt., Sudasive Martin.

Jalawar.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Tarachund Sobhagchund; 92 bales Cotton, 342 cwt., Herachund Ludha; 205 bales Cotton, 717 cwt., Muthooradass Vusunjee.

Protector.—225 bales Cotton, 787½ cwt., Gourdhundass Vusunjee; 325 bales Cotton, 1,137½ cwt., Moolchund Nensy; 150 packages Wet Dates, 165 cwt., J. Sigg and Co.

Indian Queen.—30 bales Cotton, 105 cwt., Govind Megraz; 225 packages Linseed, 337½ cwt., Walljee Sewjee.

Labrador.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Bhimjee Girdhur and Co.; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee.

Harmonides.—600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Vithuldass Gourdhundass; 460 bundles Linseed, 230 cwt., Malljee Sewjee.

Kurrachee.—400 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee.

Helen Douglas.—80 bales Cotton, 260 cwt., Jowravurmull Sewlall.

Coromandel.—250 bags Linseed, 375 cwt., Jewraz Ruttonsy and Co.

Fanny Forsyth.—300 bags Sursee Seed, 450 cwt., Hamondass Buchamull; 80 casks Gingelly Oil, 340 cwt., Tulla Mooraz.

Ellen Bates.—45 bales Cotton, 135 cwt., Culliianjee Ludha; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Dhunjee Natha; 35 bales Cotton, 122½ cwt., Vusunjee Narronjee and Co.; 75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Bharmull Purbutt and Co.; 160 bales Cotton, 560 cwt., Seedie Hajee Woosmon; 305 bales Cotton, 915 cwt., Luckumsy Sewjee and Co.

Charger.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Govind Harry.

Flying Venus.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Maneck Bhimjee.

Lord Brougham.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., John Tanner and Co.; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Dulputbhoy Bhugoobhoy; 40 bales Wool, 120 cwt., Jeatha Vulubjee; 155 bales Cotton, 892 cwt., Muthooradass Vusunjee.

Belgravia.—100 bales Wool, 312½ cwt., Bhimjee Girdhur and Co.

Sillery.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Hemondass Buchamull.

BENGAL.

The telegraph of December 26, announced the arrival of the Steamer *Erymanthe*, Macaire, from Galle 16th Dec.; touched at Pondicherry 20th Dec., and Madras 21st Dec., Ship *Ida*, James Dunlop, from Liverpool 1st Sept., Ships *Mahomed Shah*, *Bernicia*, *Corea*, and Barque *John Kerr*.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.—Dec. 27, P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Screw Steamer *Simla*, J. Paterson, from Calcutta 23rd Dec.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 3.

Thesiger, Leut. Col., 95th Regt., on leave, from Poona.

JANUARY 4.

Shortt, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, from Poona.
Chapple, Lieut., 95th Regt., on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 3.

White, Lieut. A. H., 3rd Dragoon Guards, to rejoin, to Khandalla.

JANUARY 4.

Bannett, Assistant Surgeon O., 6th Dragoons, on leave, to Khandalla.
Vialls, Colonel, 19th Regt. N. I., on leave, to Poona.
Shortt, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.
Grant, Captain C., 3rd Regt., to join, to Malligaum.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C.B.

Bombay, Saturday, 3rd January 1863.

Thursday will be the holiday for the ensuing week.

The Committee of Survey for the ensuing week will be composed as follows:—

President.—Captain Jacob, 18th Regt. N. I.

Members.—One Subaltern, H. M.'s 33rd Regiment, and one Subaltern, 18th Regt. N. I.

The Committee of which Captain Kenrick, 33rd Regt., is President, is dissolved.

Bombay, Sunday, 4th January 1863.

The 18th Regt. N. I., the Officer for the Castle Guard tomorrow.

The 21st Regt. N.I., the Adjutant for the day.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 2nd Jan. 1863.

It is notified for the guidance of the Officer Commanding the Artillery, in the several Divisions of the Army that all correspondence and communications intended for Army Head Quarters should be forwarded through the Divisional authorities and not to Army Head Quarters direct.

The undermentioned Officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on the dates specified:—
Captain O. M. W. James, 6th Regt. N. I., 25th Dec. 1862.
Captain D. Hutcheson, Cadre, 2nd Euro. Regt., do. do.
Lieut. E. M. V. James, 19th Regt. N. I., do. do.
Lieut. G. B. Crispin, Staff Corps, do. do.
Captain T. [illegible], 10th [illegible] I., 20th Dec. 1862.
Captain G. [illegible], do. do.

30
Perseverance Club 1st Innings 112
Marine Club 1st Innings 44
Do. do. 2nd Innings 30
— 74
38

Thursday, 1st January 1863.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the names and address of the sender.

BIRTHS.

On the 3rd January, Bellasis Road, Bombay, the wife of Mr. Edward B. Scott, of a son.

At Mazagon, on the 3rd January, the wife of H. F. Geralde, Esq., of a daughter.

At Madras, on the 26th December, the wife of Colonel Hubert Marshall, Military Secretary to Government, of a daughter.

At Adyar, Madras, on the 26th December, the wife of Captain Frederick J. B. Priestley, 74th Highlanders, of a son.

At Bangalore, on the 22nd December, the wife of John Nethercote, Esq., Adjutant, King's Dragoon Guards, of a son.

At Berhampore, on the 21st Dec., the wife of Major J. S. Nation, Deputy Inspector General, of Police, of a daughter.

At 7-2, Rawdon Street, on the 25th Dec., the wife of Mr. Randle E. Green, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 26th Dec., the wife of Major Dowell, Royal Artillery, prematurely, of a son, which only survived its birth a few minutes.

At Madras, on the 27th Dec., the wife of Mr. W. C. Tod, of a son.

At Saint Thomé, on the 28th Dec. the wife of J. Godson, Esq., late 52nd Regt. N. I., of a daughter.

At Madras, on the 29th Dec., the wife of Assistant Surgeon G. S. W. Ogg, M.B.M.N., Civil Surgeon, Coimbatore, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At the Cathedral, Bombay, on the 3rd January, by the Revd. W. K. Fletcher, Edward Pakenham Repton, Esq., eldest son of the late Edward E. H. Repton, Bengal Civil Service, to Maria Georgina, eldest daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Stephen J. Stevens, C. B., Royal Artillery Depôt, Warley.

On the 2nd December, at Christ's Church, Malacca, by the Revd. Wm. Hackett, D. V. Shortland, Lieutenant Royal Artillery, to Jessie Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late Lieut. Colonel Evans, Madras Army.

At the Roman Catholic Cathedral; on the 20th Dec., by the Revd. J. Colgan, and afterwards at Emanuel Church, by the Revd. C. D. Gibson, M.A., Alfred Berry, Esq., to Chloe Anne, second daughter of A. Cammiade, Esq., of Madras.

At Saint Matthias' Church, Vepery, on the 23rd Dec., Assistant Apothecary James George Ashworth, to Miss Evelina Alfred Draugh.

At Madras, on the 24th Dec., William Charles Samuel West, to Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. P. Walsh.

At Roorkee, on the 20th Dec., Captain James Williamson, B. S. Corps, to Marian Ellen, only daughter of the late Captain Charnock J. Harrison, late 65th Bengal Infantry.

DEATHS.

On the 3rd January 1863, at the Medical Hall, Byculla, Mr. Joseph Brown Jones, Assistant Messrs. Treacher & Co, aged 26 years.

At Calcutta, on the 25th Dec., Mr. James Theodore Perie, aged 30 years and 6 months.

At Madras, on the 28th Dec., Grace, daughter of James Henry Nelson, Esq., C.S., aged 4 months, and 3 weeks.

On the 26th Dec., Ernest Reynolds, infant son of Dr. Van-Someren, aged 5 months.

At Meerut, on the 18th Dec., after a severe and protracted illness, Selina Marion, the beloved daughter of Mrs. H. Hill, aged 16 years and 8 months.

At Hissar, on the 21st Dec., Thomas Higgins, late of the Commissary of Ordnance's Office, Secunderabad.

CALENDAR——JANUARY 1863.

Full Moon	Monday	5d.	8h. 23-4m.	A.M.
Last Quarter	Monday	13d.	4h. 57-4m.	A.M.
New Moon	Monday	19d.	8h. 52-8m.	P.M.
First Quarter	Monday	26d.	9h. 44-7m.	P.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun-Fire Shore Gun.
		[A.M.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Mon.	5	Mercury rises at 7.19	6 36	5 35	11 17	11 45	Date 2nd Jan. Time—8h. 0m. 0.7s.
Tues.	6	Epiphany. [P.M	6 36	5 36	0 2	0 19	
Wed.	7	Mercury sets at 6.23	6 36	5 37	0 35	0 52	
Thur.	8	Lucian. [P.M.	6 37	5 37	1 9	1 26	
Fri.	9	Venus rises at 7.15m	6 37	5 38	1 43	1 58	
Sat.	10	Venus sets at 6.15 P.M.	6 37	5 38	2 15	2 33	
Sun.	11	1st Sunday after Epiphany.	6 37	5 39	2 51	3 8	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Monday 5th.—Edward the Confessor died, 1066.—Capture of Onore, 1783.
Tuesday 6th.—Evacuation of Cabul by the British Troops 1842.
Wednesday 7th.—Calais regained by France, 1858.—Cabul Massacre, 1842.
Thursday 8th.—Battle of New Orleans, 1815.—Lieutenant Waghorn died, 1850.
Friday 9th.—Independence of South American States acknowledged, 1825.
Saturday 10th.—Capture of the Cape of Good Hope, 1806.—Penny Postage, Great Britain, 1840.
Sunday 11th.—Capture of Trincomalee, 1705.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

List of undelivered Messages on the 3rd Jan.

Goa, Mr. Augusto Fredricko Pereira, Steamer *Baron Lazarim.*
Ooty, Major Campbell 7th Cavalry.
Surat, Dr. Welsh.
Ahmedabad, Capt. Hossack, Byculla Club.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY

ADEN	Dec 27	KURRACHEE	Dec 26
AGRA	Dec 30	LAHORE	Dec 27
ALLAHABAD	Dec 20	LONDON	Dec 3
AUSTRALIA	Nov 26	MAURITIUS	Nov 12
ALEXANDRIA	Dec 10	MADRAS	Dec 30
BANGALORE	Dec 30	MALTA	Nov 23
COCHIN	Dec 29	MEERUT	Dec 30
CALCUTTA	Dec 27	OUDH	Dec 23
CAPE	Dec 21	PUNJAUB	Dec 26
CEYLON	Dec 17	PENANG	Dec 24
DELHI	Dec 29	RANGOON	Dec 1
FRANCE	Dec 5	SUEZ	Dec 13
HONGKONG	Dec 15	SINGAPORE	Dec 22

THE Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, JANUARY 5, 1863.

INFLUENTIAL members of the Fourth Estate have manifested an excessive sensitiveness in regard to the Amendments in the Rules for the Conduct of Business in the Council of the Governor-General for the purpose of making Laws, which were proposed by the Select Committee and have since been unanimously adopted by the Council. Alarm was excited by the alterations before any due consideration of them could have begun. They were represented as annihilating the independence of at least the additional members of Council, as giving an arbitrary power to the Governor-General over the business of the Council, as betraying a foul conspiracy on the part of the Secretary of State and the Governor-General to deprive the Council of an essential part of its privileges and to curtail its authority, and as indeed giving another constitution to the Council. If the press incur the folly and shame of answering a matter before it hears it, it must lose its prestige for wisdom: this is an evil.

In this case, however, good has been brought out of the evil. The Governor-General judiciously considered that if he took no notice of the charges made against the amendments his silence might be construed into an assent to the truth of charges not lightly to be treated. He gave an explanation, therefore, of the alterations in the Rules, which must be as satisfactory to the public in general as it was to the representatives of the public, both European and native, in the council. The rules for the Conduct of Business in any constituted body

considered when the [illegible] and the original Ru[illegible] may be sent to the Se[illegible] is not in Session, and [illegible] *Council* may order [illegible] with the Statement [illegible] which accompanies it. [illegible] be necessary to move [illegible] the Bill, and if the Bill [illegible] duced, it shall not be [illegible] it again." Had this [illegible] the words which we [illegible] would probably never have been [illegible] the Secretary of State; it would have remained in force, and there would have been no occasion for an amendment on this point. As it appeared to him, however, "to infringe the privileges of the non-official members, and place them at a disadvantage in relation to the official members," it was thought that it should be cancelled. In view of the difficulties above stated—the practical effects of having no such Rule, the amended Rule was framed: the amendment consisting simply in the substitution of the Governor-General for the Governor-General in Council. In this way the objection of an advantage to the official over the non-official members was removed. The Governor-General alone has the authority to order the publication of Bills without a vote from the Council on the motion for leave to bring them in. This does not in any way affect the right of any Member to introduce measures into Council, nor the right of any member to state his views, and to vote, on any measures which others might bring forward. The only effect of it is to prevent unnecessary delay in the work of legislation; and this, it will be admitted, is very and ever desirable. The amendment giving this authority to the Governor-General involved no innovation or departure from existing practice; and it was certainly not open to the charges that have been brought against it. Indeed, the amendment placed the ordinary and additional members of Council on a more equal footing. As Mr. Cowie said—he had considered that he was only a member of the Council of the Governor-General for the purpose of making Laws, but he now found that he was a member of the Council of the Governor-General.

Another good that has been brought out of the evil is, that occasion has been given to the Governor-General to state in what manner he desires always to deal with the legislation of the country, and his views on the subject of the publicity of the proceedings of the Council. His Excellency took occasion to make these important statements when explaining the elimination of the term 'Session' from the rules, against which also special objection has been taken. We shall give his own words here:—

"He scarcely understood on what theory the independence of the Council was supposed to be compromised by this change. That theory must imply that the power to prorogue, which exists under some constitutions, is a power reserved in the interest of the body which is subjected to its exercise, so that a body which is always at hand, and may be called together at any time, is less independent than a body that is liable to prorogation! This was a novel doctrine, and it might be asked how it would act in the present Council. In laying the Rules on the table, he (the Governor General) had adverted to the occasion when the High Court was instituted. If he had been debarred by the Rules of the Council, or by his own act, from calling the Council together, he must have exercised the power vested in him by Section 23 of the Councils Act, and passed an ordinance to meet the difficulty. That was a power, like every other power entrusted to him by Parliament, which he should exercise whenever he thought it necessary to do so. But he was desirous, as far as possible, of dealing with the legislation of the country only with the help of those Gentlemen whose assistance Parliament had given him, and whose criticisms and suggestions were always of the greatest possible use. Then, as to publicity being given to the proceedings of the Council, it never yet had been, and he hoped it never would be, his lot to preside over a Government which had not more to gain than to lose by publicity."

These statements are both highly important, and do credit to the principles of the Governor-General. They prove him to be, what all believed him to be, thoroughly English in his views on the subject of Government, and the relation of the governing to the governed. Every honest Government has certainly more to gain than to lose by publicity. What would be thought of stewards who kept all their proceedings secret from their master! They would be very soon ordered to deliver up their stewardship. The effect of the indiscreet and mistaken charges brought against the Council in consequence of the amendment in the Rules must be to destroy public confidence in it; and this is a far greater evil, as Lord Elgin justly observed, than would arise from any measure which the Council might adopt.

FRANCE has been unusually active of late. She has, in the short space of a month, given to the world three important circulars. The first of these, in point of importance has reference to intervention in the present struggle in America. This circular was given to the [illegible] while the subject to which it related was still pending and seemed as if intended to bring the pressure of public opinion to bear upon its decision. Earl Russel, however, lost no time in publishing a clear and distinct reply to it and thus put an end to all conjecture and speculation on the subject. The second circular is a long and musty document, an apology for non-intervention in Italy, in which, under the mask of friendship, the dearest hopes of the Italians are crushed out. Mr. Drouyn de L'Huys tells the Italian Government that France went originally to Rome with the consent of the Italian Government; that she was about to withdraw her troops from Rome when war broke out between Piedmont and the Austrian Government, (We have always believed that the war was between France and the Austrian Government and that Piedmont was only an ally) and she was obliged to keep her troops at Rome to protect her interests, while she assisted the Italians at the same time to assert Italian independence. Italy however, had gone further than the Emperor intended, and France could not sacrifice the Pope for the sake of Italy. The French Foreign Minister affects surprise at finding, in the despatches of General Durando, that the Italian Government adopted the very programme of Garibaldi, and demanded Rome for the capital of Italy as a matter of right. This is a very old story. Count Cavour was the first to declare that Rome was the natural capital of Italy, and to proclaim the determination of the Italian nation to be satisfied with no other seat of Government. It is France that violates the rights of Italy by her occupation of Rome. And we hope the time has arrived when the Italian

[illegible]en are to [illegible] the hopes that dis[illegible] would cease with the hot [illegible] have been disappointed. With the exception of those regiments who have served in Algeria—a very small proportion of the army—the whole force is suffering from epidemic and typhus fever. The exhalation from the ground, saturated by the autumnal rains, are quite as death-bringing as the summer heat. The hospitals are crowded with the sick and dying. A party of French soldiers, amounting to 400, who were sent to guard some baggage waggons, were so cut up by the *vomito* that only sixty were left fit for duty. A Paris correspondent writes that the roads are in such a state that the onward march of the army is impossible without ten times the number of mules that can at present be procured. General Forey has, therefore, determined to suspend all offensive operations till the arrival of large reinforcements and a medical service adequate to the requirements of the army. This news is a severe blow to the French Gorvenment. The service, in Mexico, is very unpopular both on account of its expense, and because the army do not regard it as an honorable service, they see in it nothing but an inglorious grave.

The French Emperor may well be tired of his foreign policy. What good has it done in Mexico? What glory has it brought to France? What advantage has it been to Italy? Has it made France more popular there? Is the power of the Emperor more firmly rooted in the hearts of the French people themselves? What means the following extract from a Paris letter:—

"Another proof how little dependence can be placed upon the stability of this people is the recently discovered plot against the life of the Emperor. Perhaps the intelligence has already reached you, although the whole affair is kept a profound secret, and not a single newspaper is allowed to publish a word about it. Napoleon has constructed a very magnificent boulevard, and at the end of it another colossal triumphal arch, to the honour of his immortal glory. This boulevard was to have been inaugurated with great festivities on the 15th of N[illegible] and is to be [illegible] grandest prepa[illegible] tains constructe[illegible] Imperial famil[illegible] the Court. [illegible] covered, prob[illegible] workman, th[illegible] also a house[illegible] the street, had [illegible] powder, it bei[illegible] whole Court, N[illegible] has been frust[illegible] it would proba[illegible] and if the orig[illegible] might have b[illegible] course the bou[illegible] great many arr[illegible] the whole affair [illegible] of it, and many [illegible] papers have inven[illegible] of the proposed cer[illegible] the conspirator Orsini [illegible] Italians are affirmed to be [illegible] account of the still undecided [illegible] ever, we can learn but little [illegible] is certain."

LATEST INTELLIGEN[illegible]

(By Electric Telegraph.)

GALLE, 4th Jan., 6 P.M.

THE Steamer *Azof* sailed for Minicoy.

NEWS LETTERS.

A VISIT TO THE DECCAN.

IT may not be uninteresting to some of your readers to peruse a short account of a visit to the Deccan during the Christmas holidays. We formed a small party and started from Bombay by the morning train on Saturday, Dec. 27, as we were desirous of the pleasure of enjoying the splendid scenery by daylight as the train proceeded on its journey. We were charmed with the delightful scenery pointed out and dilated upon by a fellow traveller who joined us at an intermediate station. The delightful and overpowering effect of the Ghaut scenery as we approached them almost defies description; and the gentleman beforementioned was most eloquent in praise and admiration as he pointed out scenes, fields and hills which had been occupied, defended and attacked by our brave fellow countrymen in the beginning of this century. We reached Campolee true to the time published in the Time Table. And I would say for the information of your readers that plenty dumnees are to be had for conveyance over the Ghaut, notwithstanding the pains taken by the Company to make passengers travel by dhoolee or palkee, which by the way there is no difference in except in name and price [illegible] provided by the Company or by the private, and not very civil Parsee, speculator are anything but comfortable. We were unfortunately separated from our communicative friend during the Ghaut transit, so that we were thrown upon our own resources. The various scenes presented to our view were of the most splendid description, and as we reached the top of the Ghauts and looked towards Campolee all beyond us appeared a vast and boundless sea. The stupendous bridges and the numerous railway tunnels seeming like so many little holes and pillars in the vast hill side. Arrived at Khandalla we step into the train, which was awaiting the arrival of the Ghaut travellers, and fortunately secure our places by the side of our late fellow traveller, who again took great pains to point out the various mineral formations in the Ghaut excavations. We arrived at Poona in due time much delighted with our journey from Bombay.

Early on Monday morning we visited the splendid gardens at Ghorporie, and was kindly permitted by the lessee to enjoy a walk in the maze, which afforded us much gratification and amusement. After wandering through the Gardens and the extensive farm attached, we were presented with two splendid bouquets, such as we have not an opportunity of seeing often in Bombay. After breakfasting we visited Dapoorie Gardens and the Government Bungalow, through which we were kindly permitted to ramble by the official in charge. If no other sights were obtainable this one amply repaid our visit to the Deccan. The garden is laid out in the most splendid and tasteful manner, everything giving evidence of the greatest care, and in the highest state of cultivation. We were much delighted with unmistakable signs of the deep piety of the present Governor, Sir Bartle Frere, which were exhibited in the Bungalow. When such texts as "Thy will be done" and "He shall give his angels charge over thee to keep thee in all thy ways" are placed over the washstand and dressing table, no better evidence can be wished to show the heart of the man. The attendant was particularly cautious that we should fully understand whose tablets they were—by telling us they were not Governor Clerk Sahib's, but Governor Frere Sahib's. The same evening we visited Parvatee, from the Temple we had a splendid view of Poona [illegible] surrounding country, which indeed [illegible] grandeur. We were permitted [illegible]

[illegible] to the Deccan [illegible] marking the [illegible] Electric Telegraph [illegible] the Department which [illegible] control. Perhaps some of your readers more acquainted with Telegraphy may be able to enlighten you somewhat on this point. It is certainly in a most wretched condition on the Ghauts and is readily distinguishable from the Railway Telegraph.

POONA, January [illegible]

I MUST give you an account of the feast given [illegible] evening, to the Native Female Boarding School [illegible] Lady Frere. Mrs. Hart, who acted for Lady Frere [illegible] the occasion, has taken a great interest in the [illegible] and arranged all beautifully. The girls and Mrs. Hart were on the ground, in the Gorpoorie gardens [illegible] 5 o'clock P.M. When the two circulating or [illegible] swings, previously erected, were put in motion [illegible] were of course, in great requisition for the next [illegible]. By that time a considerable number of visitors had arrived. Colonel and Mrs. Foster, Rev. G. L. [illegible] Mrs. Fenton; Rev. J. W. and Mrs. Gardner; Rev. [illegible] Mrs. and Miss Mitchell; Dr. and Mrs. Pritchard, Misses Hay and Henderson and several others whose names I have forgotten. The girls now assembled at the tea table, part of which was a carpet on the ground, at which the small girls sat; and part was a veritable *mensa* at which the larger girls and women, from the abovenamed school sat. The tables looked very beautiful, and were literally loaded with cakes, sweetmeats, fruit and flowers; Mr. Fenton officiated as chef-cuisine? by saying grace. The young people then set too with right good will, and in a short time made a perceptible impression on the supplies. The tea, which was served liberally, no doubt aided not a little in the work of destruction. All seemed to enjoy themselves as well as the good things. Well, when they all seemed satisfied, they got up and sang some songs and hymns very prettily, much to the delight of all present. The company were then entertained for about an hour by a good display of fireworks, which even outshone the moon, then in the zenith; in fact, one little gentleman in arms (of an ayah) was heard to say, "There are two moons."

It was now past 7 o'clock, and many of the visitors had withdrawn. Mrs. Hart, who remained till the last, as a graceful finale, asked the girls to sing some of their nice Marathi and English Psalms tunes.

The girls, then, expressed their hearty thanks to their kind entertainers, and left the ground singing—"Good night and joy be with you." Mrs. Hart promised to convey the thanks of all concerned to Lady Frere for her attention and liberality in conceiving and providing this entertainment.

We cannot express how much pleased the girls and all concerned were with Mrs. Hart's urbanity, condecension, and care of all present. All the arrangements were carried out under her direction:—few ladies indeed would have devoted so much of their [illegible]

demes, [illegible] ment of the Church and its funds. [illegible] have already instituted two suits, quite [illegible] amounts, but intended as "feelers," which will [illegible] less clear the point as to ownership of the Church. How these unseemly squabbles will terminate remains to be known, but the sooner they are consigned to oblivion the better for the interests of both parties.

Mr. Fisher, the Resident, and Major Drury the Commandant of the Nair Brigade, who accompanied is to the Travancore Rajah to the Presidency arrived here yesterday and are to leave this for Trevandrum this afternoon.

Our weather is just now quite monsoonish, while I am writing this it is pouring down "cats and dogs."

I wish the *Gazette* a happy new year and with it an increase to his subscription List.

LOCAL.

HIS Excellency the Governor and Lady Frere attended Divine Worship at Colaba Church, last evening.

DEATH BY A SNAKE BITE.—On Friday evening a servant employed at the Water Works, Parell, was bitten in the foot by a snake, and so venomous and immediate were its effects that the man was a corpse within half an hour.

[illegible] Meeting of the Students' Literary and Scientific Society will be held in the Hall of the Elphinstone Institution on Monday, the 5th January 1863, at 7½ o'clock P.M.

There will be a ballot for the Election of Messrs. Mangesh Pandurang, Ramkrishna [illegible], Vinayek Pandurang, Wasudeo Krishna, Vinayek Moreshwar, Jagonnath Atmaram Wagleh, Balkrishna Nilaji, [illegible] Balmukund and Narayan Ramchundra, [illegible] duly proposed and seconded as mem[illegible]

Paper for the evening *Trial by* [illegible] bukrao Bápujee Máyadew.

RECAPTURE OF THE CO[illegible] prison-breaker, who e[illegible] the house of Correctio[illegible] Saturday mornin[illegible] in his former [illegible] an escort of [illegible] afternoon [illegible] on his [illegible] hope of [illegible] ed for [illegible] found hi[illegible] tice grou[illegible] of Scott's [illegible] there is T[illegible] search wh[illegible]

BOMBA[illegible]

Statemen[illegible]

Numb[illegible]

Amo[illegible]

[illegible] S. W. calm.
[illegible] Ther. 79.
[illegible] Ther. 82.
[illegible] light. Ther. 79.
[illegible] N.E. cool.
[illegible] Fair, N.E. Ther. 77.
[illegible] Fine light winds. Ther. 77.
[illegible] Fair and cool.

[illegible] of the 4th January, 1863.
[illegible] Fine and calm.
[illegible] Fair; S.W. light.
[illegible] Fair South. Ther. 72.
[illegible] Fair. Ther. 80.
[illegible] Fine day and light winds. Ther. 72.
[illegible] wind; light from East.
[illegible] Fair; N.E. light.
[illegible] Fair; N.E. cool.
[illegible] Fair N.E. Ther. 77.
[illegible] Fair light N.E. Ther. 78.
[illegible] Fair and cool.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.

[illegible] BY EXPLOSION OF GUNPOWDER.—[illegible] Inquest was held on the 30th December [illegible] European General Hospital, touching the [illegible] Venwell. The facts of the accident [illegible] the following statement given at the [illegible]

[illegible] deposed,—I am a laborer employed [illegible] bunder. The deceased was a stone mason [illegible] above bunder. He was about forty-[illegible]. He lived in a tent there with Mr. [illegible] deceased had a bag containing seven [illegible] powder which he had taken there for the [illegible] rock. He kept it in a water-closet [illegible], and was the only party in charge of [illegible] the 17th instant about half-past nine [illegible] on hearing the explosion I went to [illegible] I got to the door, I met the deceased [illegible] flames. He asked me to tear his [illegible] I did so. I put him into the cooking [illegible] could get a conveyance to bring him to the [illegible] was brought to the Hospital about one [illegible]. He had sustained severe burns to the [illegible] head, and to the right hand and the [illegible] told me that as he had been troubled [illegible] took some water into the water closet, and [illegible] pipe out of his mouth. I was about [illegible] yards from the tent when the accident took place.

Dr. William Thom, Surgeon to the European General Hospital, described the nature of the injuries [illegible] the deceased.

VERDICT.—"The deceased died of injuries caused by [illegible] explosion of gunpowder."

DEATH BY COAGULATION OF BLOOD IN THE [illegible].—Another Inquest was held on the second [illegible], at the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, to [illegible] body of Dhaku Dhonda, a milkman. From the evidence of Bhai Sudoba it appears, that about [illegible] days ago, he was coming down from the [illegible] of his house at Bholeshwur, when he [illegible] the three persons present before the former, employed in pulling down a weather frame with ropes [illegible] front of the temple of Marati on the Bhuleshwur road. The men employed were standing upstairs. The weather board fell into the street, and struck the deceased on the leg. He was walking along the road. There was a woman also struck in the head. Observing the deceased in such a state two police peons immediately came up, and conveyed him to Hospital, and took the workmen into custody. The witness did not hear the workmen cry out "*pice pice*"—The deceased died on the morning of the second instant.

Dr. Ballingall was of opinion that the deceased was generally healthy and his death was not caused by the injury he had sustained to his leg.

VERDICT.—"The deceased died of coagulation of blood in the heart."

A HINDOO died yesterday at Upper Mahim by accidentally falling from a toddy tree. A Coroner's Inquest was held, and the Jury came to the following decision:—

VERDICT.—"The deceased died of injuries sustained by falling accidentally from a tree."

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—3RD JAN. 1863.

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, ESQ.)

UNSATISFACTORY POSSESSION.—Goolam Ali Hoosein was brought up charged with having a buffalo horn in his possession and being unable satisfactory to account for the same.

Police Naique No. 146 stated, that about five o'clock on Friday evening he saw the prisoner going along Musjid Bunder road. Seeing he had something wrapped [illegible] his arm, and suspecting it improperly come by, he arrested the prisoner, who said he had found it lying on the wharf at the bunder and he was going to sell it.

The Magistrate cautioned the prisoner and discharged him.

ANOTHER CASE.—Soonder Newsee, a boy about [illegible] years of age, was charged with having a quantity of [illegible] or Rapee seed in his possession, supposed [illegible].

A police sepoy said that seeing the prisoner with [illegible] bag of seed passing out of the Musjid bunder [illegible] him, when he found that he had picked it up and appropriated it as his own property.

The Magistrate cautioned and discharged the prisoner telling him that the offence with which he was charged involved a penalty of one hundred rupees or three months imprisonment.

OBSTRUCTING THE PUBLIC THOROUGHFARE.—Noor Mahomed Thawur, was brought up, charged with obstructing the public thoroughfare by keeping a quantity of leaden pipes on the road in Borah Bazar Street.

A Police sepoy stated that the pipes had been on the road for above an hour.

The Magistrate fined the defendant three rupees.

DITTO.—*Iswur Juware* was charged with obstructing the Coppersmith lane with gunny bags.

Police sepoy No. 404 stated, that about a cartload of gunny bags were left on the road, and a witness corroborated the statement.

The Magistrate fined the prisoner three rupees.

SUSPECTED BY THE POLICE.—Gandee Jewa, a Hindoo, who stands charged with having in his possession a quantity of wool of the value of rupees twenty-five, whose case appeared in Friday's *Gazette*, appeared again to prove that the same was legally come by.

Mr. Bangster appeared for the accused and called a witness named Suka Kaiya, who swore that he remembered the prisoner purchasing the wool at Bennett's, the Auctioneer, about eleven or twelve months ago.

The Magistrate discharged the prisoner.

ASSAULT.—Wullebhoy Alladeen and Currumjee Walji were brought up, charged with committing an assault upon Framjee Shapoorjee a Parsee Watchmaker, residing in the Kalbadavie Road.

The prosecutor stated that the first prisoner came to his shop and offered a cap for sale, for which he asked [illegible] rupees and a half. Witness offered him half a rupee only for it when the first prisoner struck him, whereupon prosecutor seized him. At this stage the second prisoner came up and tried to liberate the first and struck prosecutor. The plaintiff showed a slight cut on his finger which he represented as having been inflicted by some secreted weapon on the person of the second prisoner, but would not swear the cut was not done by his finger nail. A Police sepoy and another witness corroborated the greater part of the plaintiff's statement.

The Magistrate fined the prisoners two rupees each.

[illegible] POLICE OFFICE.—3RD JAN. 1863.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

BREACH OF TRUST.—Sonjee Wittoo, was brought up, charged with fraudulently misapplying in breach of trust [illegible] hundred rupees in cash, and other articles of the value to the sum of rupees twenty-one, [illegible] one Bheewa Gunnojee.

[illegible] Gunnojee stated,—He is a native tanner and [illegible] Koorluck. About eighteen or nineteen days [illegible] prisoner came to his house as a guest, and [illegible] him for five or six days. One day he [illegible] prosecutor to go to Kassara, where his (the [illegible]) brother had been living. The prosecutor [illegible] hundred rupees in cash, and other articles [illegible] him to deliver the same to prosecutor's [illegible] Kassara. In consequence of the prosecutor [illegible] information from his brother as to the non-delivery of the alleged articles entrusted to the prisoner, [illegible] (prosecutor) went in search of him at Kassara, [illegible] the prisoner there. The prisoner it [illegible] gone to his native country, Madowgun. [illegible] Sonjee Wittoo was apprehended, and [illegible] before His Worship on the twenty-seventh [illegible]

[illegible] Bheewa Gunnojee was recalled, and [illegible] affirmation having been readministered to [illegible] presence and hearing of the prisoner Sonjee [illegible] was read and interpreted to [illegible] prosecutor stated that the prisoner was [illegible] referred to in his statement.

[illegible] was adjourned for further hearing.

ATTEMPT TO STEAL.—Niaj Abdool Guffoor, was charged with attempting to steal wearing [illegible] property of Abdool Wahab on Friday last. [illegible] Wahab stated,—He came to Bombay from [illegible] brought with him some silk piece goods for [illegible] seventeen days ago. He kept the goods [illegible] in his house. He knew the prisoner, [illegible] him for a week, and left him a week [illegible] first January instant about nine P.M. the [illegible] went to bed. Two or three other persons [illegible] same room with him. When he (the prosecutor) [illegible] bed, he placed the goods under his [illegible] he awoke from his sleep on account [illegible] and saw the prisoner opening the bundle [illegible] and going to the prisoner [illegible]

[illegible] the way. The prosecutor [illegible] the prisoner was apprehended by the Police [illegible] a case was found there.

His Worship after examining two other witnesses [illegible] that there were great discrepancies in the statements of the witnesses, and he consequently discharged the prisoner.

THEFT.—Suddoobhai Puttyakkan was charged with stealing three China dishes, one basket, and two toys, of the value of one rupee, and eight annas, the property of Mr. J. W. Chisslid.

Mr. Chisold stated,—I am a clerk of the works of the new Oriental Bank buildings. I know the prisoner. he was my servant. I discharged him this morning. I desired him to leave the place. He refused, alleging that he would not go until he received his wages, I went to the door of his hut in the compound. I saw in it the basket now produced. I examined the basket and found in it, the plates now produced wrapped in a cloth. The two saucers now produced were wrapped in another cloth. One of the toys now produced was in the cloth with the saucers, the other toy was loose in the basket. The plate and saucers had been taken from a room downstairs. The toys had been taken from my sitting room: and I saw them there about two or three days ago. The prisoner had no business to take any of these things into his hut these articles are altogether of the value of one rupee and eight annas.

After examining two or three other witnesses, the Magistrate called upon the prisoner to state his defence, when he totally denied the charge, and said that he had the toys and saucers in his room for his own use.

The Magistrate was of opinion that there was no charge made out against the prisoner and accordingly discharged him.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Hajee Bawa Hoossein, was brought up, charged with riding his horse along the Baboola Tank road in a manner so rash and negligent as to indicate a want of due regard for the safety of others, and thereby injuring Mahomed Bana, and his property and also Coostnee woman.

Babajee Bhudoo, a Police sepoy stated,—On Saturday morning about nine o'clock I was standing opposite the Hospital gate near the Bhendy Bazar road, when I saw the prisoner riding a horse along the Baboola Tank road towards Mazagon. He was riding the horse rashly and furiously. He was galloping. He knocked down a man and a woman. I ran after the prisoner, and arrested him near the Mazagon Railway bridges.

The prisoner pleaded guilty.

The Magistrate severely repremanded the prisoner and find him twenty rupees.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

(From the Bombay Government Gazette, Jan. 2.)

THE following amended Bill, which it is intended to introduce into the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, is, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying it, published for general information:—

A Bill for the Establishment and Regulation of Reformatory Schools for Juvenile Offenders.

Preamble. Whereas it is expedient to provide for the Establishment and Regulation of Reformatory Schools as contemplated in the Code of Criminal Procedure in which Juvenile Offenders may be detained and corrected and may receive such instruction and be subject to such discipline as shall appear most conductive to their reformation and to the suppression of crime And whereas it is considered advisable to provide for the confinement in such Reformatories of Juvenile Offenders who may be sentenced by any of the Criminal Courts in the Presidency of Bombay; It is enacted as follows:—

I. *The Governor in Council may upon application made to him by the Directors and Managers of any Industrial School direct the Inspector of Gaols and the Director of Public Instruction to examine and report upon its condition and regulations.*—The Governor of Bombay in Council upon application made to him by the Directors or Managers of any School in which industrial training is provided and in which children are clothed lodged and fed as well as taught may direct the Inspector of Gaols and Director of Public Instruction to examine and report to him upon its condition and regulations and any such instructions as shall appear to the satisfaction of the said Governor in Council to be useful and efficient for its purpose shall be held to be a Reformatory School under the provisions of this Act and a Certificate to the effect shall be given to the Directors or Managers of the Institution under the signature of one of the Secretaries to Government Provided always that it shall be lawful for the Inspector General of Prisons or Director of Public Instruction to visit from time to time any Reformatory School which shall have been so certified as aforesaid and if upon the report of either or of both of them the said Governor in Council shall think proper to withdraw the said Certificate the withdrawal shall be notified in writing by one of the Secretaries to Government to the Directors or Managers of the said Institution and the same shall forthwith cease to be a Reformatory School within the meaning of this Act.

II. *Notice to be published in the Bombay Government Gazette.*—Whenever the Governor in Council shall grant a Certificate under this Act to any Reformatory School a notice thereof specifying the names of the Directors or Managers thereof shall within one Calendar month be published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* and such publication shall be sufficient evidence of the fact of such Reformatory School having been certified to justify the Judge or Magistrate before whom any such Juvenile Offender shall have been convicted to commit such Juvenile Offender thereto subject to the provisions of this Act and whenever the Governor in Council shall withdraw the Certificate granted to any Reformatory School notice of such withdrawal shall within one Calendar month be given in the said *Gazette.*

III. *Court Judge or Police Magistrate may send to Reformatory School any person under the age of 16 years convicted of any offence punishable by law.*—Whenever after the passing of this Act any person under the age of sixteen years shall be convicted of any offence punishable by law before any Police Magistrate or any of the Criminal Courts subject to the Presidency of Bombay then and in every such case it shall be lawful for any Court Judge or Police Magistrate before or by whom such offender shall be so convicted in addition to the sentence then and there passed as a punishment for his offence to direct such offender to be sent at the expiration of his sentence to some one of the aforesaid Reformatory Schools to be named in such direction the Directors or Managers of which shall be willing to receive the said offender and to be there detained for a period not less than two years and not exceeding five years and such offender shall be liable to be detained pursuant to such direction Provided always that no offender shall be directed to be so sent and detained as aforesaid unless the sentence passed as a punishment for his offence at the expiration of which he is directed to be so sent and detained shall be one of imprisonment for fourteen days at the least Provided also that the Court Judge or Police Magistrate may if he thinks right direct such term of imprisonment to be carried out as far as practicable in the Civil Gaol or in separation from the more heinous offenders and provided also that the Governor in Council may at any time order any such offender to be discharged from any such School.

IV. *Punishment for escape from the place of confinement or in conveyance thereto or for escape from any lands belonging to the Reformatory and for attempting to escape breaking out of cell, &c.*—If any offender who shall be ordered to be confined in any of the aforesaid Reformatory Schools shall at any time during the term of each confinement escape from the place of his confinement or in his conveyance to such place of confinement or from any lands belonging to the Reformatory he shall be punished by an addition not exceeding one year to the term for which he at the time of his escape was subject to be confined and if an offender so punished by such addition to the term of confinement shall afterwards be convicted of a second escape he shall be liable to be imprisoned with imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding three years and if any offender who shall be ordered to be confined in the said Reformatory shall at any time during the term of such confinement attempt to escape from the place of his confinement or shall forcibly break out of his cell or shall make any breach therein with intent to escape he being convicted thereof shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve Calendar months in addition to the punishment to which he at the time of committing any such offence was subject.

V. *Punishment for rescuing any offender from any Reformatory and for aiding and abetting such escape.*—Every person who shall rescue any offender who shall be ordered to be confined in any Reformatory either during the time of his conveyance to the said Reformatory or whilst such offender shall be in the custody of the person or persons under whose care and charge he shall be so confined and also every person who shall aid in any such rescue shall be liable on conviction to be imprisoned with rigorous imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year and every person having the custody of any such offender or employed by the person having such custody as an Assistant or Guard who shall knowingly allow such offender to escape and also every person who shall by supplying arms tools or instruments of disguise or otherwise in any manner aid any such offender in any escape or in any attempt to make an escape though no escape be actually made or who shall attempt to rescue any such offender or aid in any such attempt though no rescue be actually made shall on conviction be liable to fine or to be imprisoned with imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding two years or both and every person having such custody as aforesaid who shall negligently suffer any such offender to escape shall on being lawfully convicted of the same be liable to fine or imprisonment not exceeding three months or to both at the discretion of the Court.

VI. *Court to direct the Parent of Juvenile Offender if of sufficient ability to contribute to the support and maintenance of the offender.*—In every case in which any Juvenile Offender shall be sentenced to be detained in a Reformatory School under this Act the Court by which he shall be so sentenced shall in the Warrant direct that the parent of such offender shall if of sufficient ability contribute to his support and maintenance a sum not exceeding Rupees three per month and upon the complaint of the Directors or Managers or any one of them named in the notice published in the *Gazette* under Section II. of this Act it shall be lawful for the Zilla Judge or Magistrate of Police to summon the parent and on the hearing of such summons whether the party summoned shall appear or not to examine into his or her ability to contribute to such offender's support or maintenance and to make an order upon him or her for such monthly payment not exceeding Rupees three per month as shall seem reasonable during the whole or any part of the detention of such Juvenile Offender in any such Reformatory School such payment to be made at such times as by such order may be directed to the Director or Manager of the Institution or to such person as may be appointed to receive the same and by him to be accounted for and paid as the Zilla Judge or Magistrate of Police may direct.

VII. *Penalty for default of payment of any sum of money payable by such parent.*—In case default be made for the space of fourteen days in payment of any sum of money which may have become payable by such parent under any such order such sum of money shall in every such case be levied upon the goods and chattels of the Defendant by distress and sale thereof and if it shall appear on confession of the Defendant or otherwise or if it shall be returned to the Warrant of Distress in any such case that no sufficient goods of the party against whom such Warrant shall have been issued can be found it shall be lawful to the Magistrate or Judge to whom such return is made to commit the Defendant to prison for any term not exceeding ten days unless the sum to be paid and all costs and charges of the distress and of the commitment and conveying of the Defendant to prison (the amount thereof being ascertained and stated in the Warrant or Commitment) shall be sooner paid.

VIII. *The Governor in Council may make an order for the payment of money in aid of a Reformatory School.*—The Governor of Bombay in Council upon the application of the Directors or Managers of any Reformatory School for youthful offenders already established in whole or in part by voluntary contributions or of the Promoters of a Reformatory School intended to be so established may make an order for the payment of money in aid of such Reformatory School or of the Establishment thereof subject to such conditions as may be agreed upon between the Governor in Council and the said Directors, Managers, or Promoters Provided that in the case of any Reformatory established in the Island of Bombay payment in aid may be made out of the Municipal Fund as to a "public work" under Section XXVIII. Act XXV. of 1858.

IX. *The Governor in Council may remove any youthful offender from any Gaol to any Reformatory under this Act.*—The Governor in Council may remove any youthful offender under sixteen years of age from any Gaol to any Reformatory School under this Act Provided always that such removal shall not increase the period for which such offender was sentenced to remain in the Gaol.

X. *Section 433 of Act XXV. of 1861 to be applicable to all Officers exercising Magisterial authority in Military Cantonments.*—Section 433 of Act. XXV. of 1861 shall be applicable to all Officers exercising Magisterial authority in Military Cantonments.

XI. *Interpretation Clause.*—The word Parent in this Act shall include any person legally liable to maintain a child.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

His Excellency the Viceroy having for reasons given in his Minute of the 25th July last hereunto annexed, withheld his assent from the "Act for the Establishment and Regulation of Reformatory Schools for Juvenile Offenders" passed by the Council on the 28th March 1862, the accompanying Bill is submitted to the Council, free, it is hoped, from the objections to which its predecessor was open but meeting in every other way all that it was the object of the former Bill to attain. The Bill is to be translated into Marathi, Gujarathi and Canarese.

(Signed) W. E. FRERE,
R. WEST,
Officiating Under-Secretary to Government.
Bombay Castle, 29th December 1862.

MINUTE BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE VICEROY.

I am unable to give my assent to this Bill in its present form for the following reasons:—

Firstly.—Because it imposes on persons escaping from or rescuing from or allowing offenders in their custody to escape from Reformatories heavier penalties than those to which persons are liable who commit the corresponding offences in the case of ordinary Prisons.

Secondly.—Because, although it may be contended that as Reformatories are not Prisons, the discrepancy above referred to, does not involve any technical alteration of the Provisions of the Penal Code, the imposition of the heavier Penalty for the minor offence is not consistent with a substantial adherence to its spirit, or to the Principle laid down in the following extract from a letter of the Law Commissioners by whom the preparation of the Indian Penal Code was originally undertaken, to which the attention of the Governor General in Council has been specially directed in a recent despatch.

"It appears to us also highly desirable that, if the Code shall be adopted all those penal laws which the Indian Legislature may, from time to time, find it necessary to pass should be framed in such a manner as to fit into the Code. Their language ought to be that of the Code. No word ought to be used in any other sense than that in which it is used in the Code. The very part of the Code in which the new Law is to be inserted ought to be indicated. If the new law rescinds or modifies any provision of the Code, that provision ought to be indicated. In fact, the new law ought, from the day on which it is passed, to be part of the Code, and to affect all other provisions of the Code, and to be affected by them, as if it were actually a Clause of the Original Code. In the next Edition of the Code the new law ought to appear in its proper place."

Thirdly.—Because in replying to the inquiries addressed to him by the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department on this point, the Secretary of the Bombay Government states "the part referred to by you, viz., that the Penalties imposed in the Bill on persons escaping from or rescuing from or allowing offenders in their custody to escape from Reformatories are heavier than those to which under the Penal Code persons are liable who commit the corresponding offences in the case of an ordinary prison was not specially considered while the Bill was passing through the Legislature," and further that "His Excellency sees no reason to disapprove of the Act because the Bombay Legislature followed as exactly as circumstances permitted the provisions of Imperial Acts rather than the analogy of the Penal Code."

Even if these propositions could be assented to without disparagement to the principle above quoted, or to the authority and consistency of the Indian Penal Code, they would hardly be applicable to the present case. For the penalties imposed by the Bill for the Establishment and Regulation of Reformatory Schools for Juvenile Offenders, passed by the Council of Bombay, are not taken exclusively from Acts of the Imperial Parliament for the Establishment and Regulation of Reformatories, but mainly from the Act for the Establishment of the Parkhurst Prison which is an Institution of a very different character.

(Signed) ELGIN and KINCARDINE,
Viceroy and Governor General.
The 25th July 1862.

BENGAL.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 AND 25 VIC., C. 67.

(From the Calcutta Government Gazette, Dec. 27.)

THE Council met at Government House on Wednesday, the 24th December 1862.

Present:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, *presiding.*
His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
Major-General the Hon'ble Sir R. Napier, K.C.B.
The Hon'ble H. B. Harington.
The Hon'ble H. Sumner Maine.
The Hon'ble C. J. Erskine.
The Hon'ble W. S. Fitzwilliam.
The Hon'ble D. Cowie.
The Hon'ble Rajah Deo Narain Singh Bahadoor.
The Hon'ble Rajah Dinkar Rao Rogonauth Moontazim Bahadoor.
The Hon'ble R. S. Ellis, C. B.
The Hon'ble A. A. Roberts, C. B.

DIVORCE COURT BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maine moved for leave to introduce a Bill for conferring upon the High Courts of Judicature the jurisdiction and powers vested in the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes in England. He said that the object of the Bill was to give effect to the Policy embodied in the High Court's Act passed in 1861, and to the Letters Patent issued by Her Majesty for constitiing the High Courts. The object of the High Court's Act seemed to have been not so much to create new branches of jurisdiction as to constitute and re-distribute the power which already existed. The 9th Clause gave power to Her Majesty to confer on the High Courts such matrimonial jurisdiction as she thought fit: but, following the principle he had mentioned, Her Majesty did not attempt to confer on the High Court such a jurisdiction as was exercised by the Divorce Court in England. The Secretary of State therefore requested the Governor-General to introduce a measure conferring a jurisdiction on the High Courts here similar to that exercised by the Divorce Court sitting in London. The course pursued was probably the only one which could have been followed under the circumstances, but it had given rise to a peculiar difficulty, which had been the cause of some delay in introducing this Bill. The matter was so delicate and important that, even before the text of the Bill was in the hands of the Members, he would state what that difficulty was. He need not say that before such a Bill as this was brought in deeply concerning the High Court, it was submitted to the Judges of that tribunal. The Government were in possession of their answers, and two of the Judges of the High Court of Bengal had given specific opinions on the point to which he had referred. They called attention to its being doubtful whether, if the High Court, acting under the authority conferred by the Council, decreed the dissolution of marriage between persons belonging to a certain class of Her Majesty's subjects in India, there was anything in the present state of the law which would compel the English Courts to recognise those decrees and to view the marriages put an end to as legally dissolved. One learned Judge (Mr. Justice Norman) was, on the whole, of opinion that a decree of the High Court dissolving a marriage would be recognised in England. The Chief Justice, however, considered it more than doubtful whether such decrees would be allowed by the English Courts to have this consequence, and though he (Mr. Maine) could add weight to the opinion of Sir Barnes Peacock on this point, he must say that, ever since he had tried to address himself to this subject, he had been struck with the same difficulty. He would attempt to explain what this difficulty was. There was no doubt that the rule of a private international law, the rule received among communities under what was called the comity of nations, was that every man's status, his personal condition, was to be determined by the law of his domicile, of the country in which he was domiciled; so that a man who is a major or minor, or bachelor or divorced man, in the place where he had acquired a domicile, was a major or minor, and so forth, in every other country. Of course the highest authority by which a man's status could be declared in any country was the authority of a Court of competent jurisdiction, and hence it followed that all tribunals were bound by the comity of nations to respect and recognize the decrees of divorce passed by foreign Courts. Now, then, as the Courts of every dependency of the British Crown, which had a complete and independent judicial system, are foreign Courts relatively to the English tribunals, it would seem that a decree of the High Court dissolving a marriage between domiciled Christians under the measure now to be introduced ought to be deemed effectual by every English tribunal, and that such a decree would be regarded as valid in respect of one class of Indian Christians there seemed to be no doubt. When persons had been married in India, and the marriage had been dissolved by the High Court, no difficulty existed, and the dissolution would be held to be complete even in England. But when persons had been married in England, and their marriage had been dissolved in India, it was far from certain that English tribunals would consider them at liberty to remarry. The doubt had been caused by a judicial decision which had become memorable in that branch of jurisprudence, and which was known as *the King against Lolly*, or Lolly's case. Lolly, in 1812, was indicted for bigamy, and he pleaded in defence that his first marriage was dissolved by a Scotch decree. All the twelve English Judges held that such a dissolution was of no validity in England, and Lolly, who had been convicted, underwent the punishment to which he had been sentenced. The decision was, as he had heard, consonant with the prevalent feeling of the time, for much anxiety had been caused by the apparent facility with which divorces were obtained from the Consistorial Branch of the Scottish Court of Session, but at the same time it was in flagrant discordance with the rule of private international law. Hence, a long succession of the best legal authorities had expressed dissatisfaction with Lolly's case, or had attempted to explain it away. Some, with whom Mr. Justice Norman was disposed to agree, had pointed out that the decision turned partly on the circumstance that marriages at common law in 1812 were incapable of dissolution, so that the law being now otherwise the case had lost its authority. Others, including the Judge of greatest experience in matrimonial law, Dr. Lushington, had observed that the Judges, in 1812 did not seem to have paid attention to the question of domicile. But on the whole, he ventured to think that the better opinion was Sir Barnes Peacock's, who considered that, so long as Lolly's case was not formally over-ruled, it was impossible to say that persons married in England and divorced in India would be regarded in England as capable of contracting a legitimate re-marriage. This case, too, as the Council would see, was one in which doubt is almost as intolerable as unfavorable certainty; for doubts as to the validity of divorces were doubts as to the lawfulness of re-marriage. Doubts as to the lawfulness of re-marriage were doubts as to the legitimacy of children; and doubts as to the legitimacy of children were doubts as to the right of inheritances; so that these difficulties, if not set at rest, might lie in ambush for the third and fourth generation, and fifty or sixty years hence the right to an estate might be impeached on account of an unsettled question respecting an Indian divorce. The question, therefore, was what course ought they to adopt in legislating on these subjects. There could be no doubt that as they were competent to legislate for a large class of Christian subjects, those who had been married in India, they should not delay the relief they could give to such of them as were unfortunate enough to be compelled to resort to the new branch of the High Court. Meantime, the Governor-General in Council had requested the Secretary of State to lay the difficulty before the Law Officers of the Crown. If they, considering the criticisms which had been directed against Lolly's case by so many learned persons, were of opinion that it was originally decided erroneously, there would be reasonable security for persons married in England who re-marry after a decree of divorce by the High Court. If they thought that Lolly's case still stood in the way, the Secretary of State would doubtless think fit to apply to Parliament for a remedy, which might take either of two forms suggested by the Judges of the High Court. Indian divorces might be rendered simply and at once as binding in England as divorce by the English Divorce Court, or they might be registered there, and if not appealed from within a certain period they might acquire the validity of an English matrimonial decree.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

EMIGRATION TO SAINT CROIX.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maine moved for leave to introduce a Bill relating to emigration to the Danish Colony of St. Croix, and said that, after a rather protracted negotiation between the Danish and Her Majesty's Governments, it had been resolved to pass a measure giving effect to emigration to that Colony. The Bill had been framed exactly in the same way as the former Bills, and as it was a matter of comparatively small importance he would not take up the time of the Council with any further remarks.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

ARTICLES OF WAR.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maine introduced the Bill to amend Act XXIX, of 1861 (to consolidate and amend the Articles of War for the government of the Native Officers and Soldiers in Her Majesty's Indian Army) and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in four weeks. He said that the only Clause in the amended Bill which was of great importance was that which conferred certain powers on Officers belonging to small Detachments situated beyond the Seas. The exact nature of all the amendments would be seen in paper marked No. 1, appended to the old Articles side by side.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

ACT XX OF 1862 CONTINUANCE BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maine also introduced the Bill to continue in force Act XX of 1862 (to provide for the levy of Fees and Stamp duties in the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, and to suspend the operation of certain Sections of Act VIII of 1859 in the said High Court) till the 1st January 1864. The object of the Bill (he said) was to supply an omission in the original Bill. By an accident, which very frequently occurred in the preparation of enactments of that kind, provision had not been made to enable the Court to fix the time within which an application for a review of judgment should be made. Provision had been made for Appeals, and this Bill would put applications for reviews on the same ground. He applied to his Excellency the President to suspend the Rules of Business in order that the Bill might be passed at once.

His Excellency the President declared the Rules suspended.

The Motion, that the Bill be passed, was then put and agreed to.

The following Select Committee was named:—

On the Bill to amend Act XXIX of 1861 (to consolidate and amend the Articles of War for the government of the Native Officers and Soldiers in Her Majesty's Indian Army)—Messrs. Erskine, Ellis, and Roberts.

The Council adjourned.

M. WYLIE,
Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Home Department.
Calcutta, 24th December 1862.

MADRAS.

MISHAP TO THE STEAMER "JASON."

WE regret to hear that the L. and E. I. steamer *Jason*, which was known to have been off our coast for many days past, but unable to make the roads by reason of the strength of the adverse current, which drifted her from her proper course unfortunately grounded on a sand-bank off Ennore, early yesterday morning.

The Auxiliary Screw steamer *Calcutta*, which fortunately happened to be here, proceeded to the assistance of the stranded vessel, and safely took out all her passengers, who have been landed.—She has been since engaged in receiving over the cargo of the *Jason*, after which, it is hoped, that the latter may be extricated from her perilous position.

The *Jason* left London on the 17th of September 1862, and has therefore not made so good a passage on this occasion as was expected of her.—*Athenæum and Statesman, Dec. 30.*

WE deeply regret to learn, that all hope of saving the stranded steamer *Jason* has been abandoned, and that she is now irrecoverably a wreck.—Everything that it was possible to take out of her, we believe, removed, or is at least in course of being so.—*Id.*

WE have seen a letter received from a passenger on board the *Hydaspes*, dated 6th November off the Cape, up to which point the ship made a very good and pleasant passage.—*Times, Dec. 30.*

PUNJAUB.

THE Court Martial on Lieutenant L. D. A. Jackson, Royal Engineers, closed on the 23rd instant. The defence prepared by Mr. Scoble, of the Bombay bar, was most able and effective exposing all the weak points, the discrepancies, which were numerous, and urging all that possibly could be said in extenuation. It was proved convincingly by the medical evidence, that had the deceased been in good health at the time the flogging was administered, no great injury could possibly have followed, but unfortunately he was suffering from a diseased liver, we believe, at the time, and consequently a fatal result ensued. The impression at Mhow was that Lieut. Jackson would be found guilty of manslaughter, and be sentenced to two years' imprisonment.—*Lahore Chronicle, Dec. 30.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

A PRIVATE letter says:—"Charles Nicolson died, eighty miles from Raneegunge, on the 19th of December."

Captain Nicholson was the brother of Brigadier-General Nicholson, who was killed at the storming of Delhi.—*Mofussilite, Dec. 30.*

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.—A Battery 2nd Brigade R. A. formerly 1st Troop 1st Brigade H. A., will be at Futtehpore on the 3rd, and Oorai the 10th *en route* to Morar. The A Battery 11th Brigade were to leave Bareilly for Fyzabad on the 29th.—*Id.*

THE Commander-in-Chief reached Saugor on the 23rd, having ridden in [illegible] miles that morning. The flying camp came in the day following. On the 27th they were to go on to Jubbulpore, marching with the camp for two days, after which the Commander-in-Chief was to ride on so as to reach the station on the morning of the 30th (to-day). He will rejoin his Camp near or at Rewa. The Saugor people gave a ball in honour of the Chief on the 26th, and there were to be soldiers' games and other amusements for the men.

The detachment of the 97th at Saugor was inspected on the 24th, and the battery on the evening of the same day.—*Id.*

CHINA.

BY the steamer *Columbian* which left this on the 1st inst. the last issue of this Report, dated the day previous, was transmitted. The intelligence therein contained may be thus summarised. From the Capital there was no political news whatever. The Taipings continued in heavy force in the neighbourhood of Shanghai. An American named Bergevine had succeeded Colonel Ward in the command of the Taoutai's disciplined Chinese. This Bergevine is represented as a man of some capacity—he is averse to foreign assistance—he had attacked the Taipings near Tsingpoo, with his native force only and had routed them with great slaughter—this success had elated him and the Taoutai to such an extent, that instead of waiting the arrival of the Anglo-Chinese neutral fleet chartered by Mr. Mercenary Lay from the British Government they had determined upon attacking Nanking unassisted, immediately; their inducement being the capture of the large amount of booty which might be expected. This circumstance was deemed illustrative of the impossibility of the allied powers co-operating with the Mandarins, inasmuch as the impolicy of capturing Nanking had been already decided upon by the British authorities, whilst at the same time the garrison requisite to hold it if taken, would throw the protection of the open ports upon the allies.

The movement of drilling and equipping Chinese troops upon the European mode was proceeding apace. The success of the Imperial cause is centered in this movement. It was explained that the people had no sympathy whatever with it—that it lacked all semblance of *esprit de corps,* and that its constitution was fraught with future danger, partly from the antagonism of race existing between the Chinese and Manchous, and partly from the risk of the force turning themselves loose upon society.

Admiral Hope it was stated had gone home. Admiral Kuper who succeeded adopted quite a different view of the Taiping question, and had removed his flag ship *Euryalus* from Shanghai to Hongkong, owing to the prevalence of cholera on board. The advices from Ningpo were conflicting—the French were adopting the suspicious movement of raising a contingent of their own. The Russian fleet were rendezvousing at Nagasaki, and were making arrangements to assist the Imperial government in suppressing the Taiping rebellion. Hankow and Kewkiang were menaced by roaming bands of Nienfei—(banditti). The export of Cotton to Great Britain had commenced in earnest.

From Japan the intelligence continued interesting. The elevation of the Mikado, and the depression of the power of the Tycoon to the end that the Foreign treaties which he made may be repudiated, were proceeding apace. The currency juggle, in which all foreign functionaries whatever were implicated, was exciting public attention.—*China Overland Trade Report, Dec. 14.*

SINCE then nothing of importance has occurred in fact political matters have proceeded more tardily than last advices would justify the expectation of. The only salient point in the intelligence from the Capital, refers to the obsequies of the late Emperor.

The intelligence conveyed in last Report as to the intention of the Taoutai of Shanghai to attack Nanking unassisted by the allies, with the force of disciplined Chinese under Colonel Bergovene, the successor of Colonel Ward, is fully corroborated by events which have since transpired. The Taoutai has been superseded in the Shanghai incumbency, and has been nominated, if not appointed, Taoutai of Nanking. In fact he is deputed to take the city and stands pledged, possibly with his life, to the Imperial Government, to succeed. The sudden anxiety lately manifested to be possessed of this ancient Capital can only be accounted for by the desire to divest the Taiping movement of political characteristics; for as explained in last Report, the expedition in a military point of view is in every way to be condemned.

It seems that, independently of the disciplined Chinese under Bergovene, known as Ward's men, and of whom the Taoutai has the disposal, an Imperial force had been dispatched to attack Nanking. In fact an attack had been made and had as usual failed. During its progress the Imperial force had been surrounded, and but for some hard fighting, would have been cut off. By the last advices from Shanghai, the Taoutai was waiting for munitions of war, which he had sent to Hongkong to procure. A rumor was, however, current, that the Russian fleet had arrived in the river from Nagasaki, and would co-operate with the Taoutai's force under Bergovene, in the attack upon Nanking. It seems certain that the Imperial army which lately attacked Nanking, and which has since remained encamped hard by, is awaiting to be reinforced by the Taoutai's force, which, it is probably arranged is to storm the city an operation which Chinese troops have a peculiar aversion to. If the Russian fleet do co-operate in the assault, and if the Imperial army now near Nanking are placed so as to cut off the fugitives, the contemplated attack may prove to be a much more comprehensive scheme than any symptoms hitherto indicated, would convey the smallest idea of. That the Russian fleet is to assist the Imperial government in suppressing the Taiping rebellion, there cannot be a doubt about—whether they will co-operate in the contemplated attack on Nanking is another question.

From Ningpo the intelligence is most conflicting and desultory. It was positively asserted that the Taoutai had fled, and that Capt. Dew of H.M.S. *Encounter* had assumed charge of the administration of affairs. Later advices are, however, totally silent on the subject as well as upon the subject of the *emeute* which was alleged to have caused the Taoutai's flight. There has been a good deal of fighting in the neighbourhood of Yuyaou and upon two occasions at least the Taipings were victorious. The city of Shungyu about twenty miles from Ningpo has, however, been wrested from the insurgents without the assistance of the allies. The Taoutai has issued a notification to the people stating that 2,000 Russian troops are daily expected, and that they must be treated kindly—which statement may be true or false. There had been some further instances of wholesale Mandarin inhumanity.

The French have some peculiar pecuniary claims upon Ningpo, and are adopting an aggressive course there which cannot be viewed without serious apprehension as to their ultimate intentions. How the debt arose is a mystery, but the probability is that it is compensation or indemnity to priests. The debt must be local, not Imperial, because the Taoutai about a couple of years ago gave the French authorities as security, a mortgage on the hongs and buildings of a certain wealthy trading guild. This property stood in the suburbs, and was burnt by the Taoutai himself upon the Taipings first attacking the city. The arrangement clearly was that the French rely upon the Customs revenue to pay them: for an officer of their navy was placed in charge of that establishment, and has since forced himself in so forward and analogous a position as to excite surprise and much discussion. He has taken a leading part in several of the frays against the Taipings, and being a man of considerable courage and capacity, he has distinguished himself and has been more than once wounded. He is now at the head of this new French contingent, that is to say, of a body of Chinese, armed, disciplined, and partly officered by Frenchmen. This force is entirely under the direction of the French authorities, and is being strengthened by every possible means. The principle of the affair is monstrous, and the end dangerous. It sows the seeds of rebellion and sedition deep into the very centre of society, and it makes a nonentity of the Mandarins. The debt due by the city of Ningpo is the pretext; the general impression at Shanghai is that territorial aggression is the sole object in view, and that it will be carried out within a very short period. It should be added that the above named gallant officer is still the commissioner of customs.

The same degree of mystery prevails with respect to the Russians. That they are affording the present seasonable assistance gratuitously to the Chinese government, is in every way unlikely. The present state of anarchy prevailing in China can in no way operate to their disadvantage, whilst a disruption of the Empire which their *bona fide* assistance may tend materially to avert, would naturally greatly improve their political position and augment their territories south of the Amoor.

Otherwise political matters are in a most unsatisfactory state, and the marvel is how any European power can be induced to support so frail, venal, corrupt and unpopular a government as that of the present imperial dynasty of China. Of its detestable qualities its best friends have little to urge in extenuation—but it is generally denied that the Taiping movement enjoys any popular sympathies, or that it embraces any administrative intentions. This is a mistake which will become very apparent as it appears too late to remedy.

Take the rich province of Canton as an instance. It is entirely free from the Taiping movement and has been so for some time past. Yet there is no district under Taiping rule where anarchy prevails to so great an extent. Even between Hongkong and Macao, pirates levy black mail on all native craft. Such districts are in undisputed possession of pirates. Others are in charge of officers who have been pirates and whom the Mandarins have brought off for the sake of such services as will save them a portion of the revenue which they lack the will and the capacity to protect and thus piracy and mandarinism become synonymous. Nor is the state of affairs on the land any better—feud fights are the order of the day and are prosecuted with a degree of savage animosity and inhuman barbarity which cause their relation to appear incredible. For instance, a case occurred a short time ago when one party took one thousand seven hundred prisoners, male and female. The captors having connections in this colony, the captives were offered to the British West India Emigration agent and as their lives depended upon his decision, they were more willing to accept such service than he was to avail of the offer. Being unprovided with funds, and being unable to obtain accommodation, he was powerless to act, and the result, was that the captives were all slain. On the main land opposite to Hongkong these feud fights prevail—assassination, midnight raids, and every possible species of savage warfare is resorted to. The Mandarins are as unwilling as unable to act. They lack all respect and confidence, and wherever their mediation is short cruelty injustice and venality are the means adopted to irritate the bad blood generated, instead of conciliation, and the administration of justice to quell it. There is no doubt as to the authenticity of this statement. Nothing keeps the Empire together but the observance of those time honored customs which form the peculiar characteristics of the Chinese. The Mandarins are universally detested, and simply stand in the way, not only as an obstacle to the self government of the people, but as a source of irritation from their venality and extortion. Nor should it be omitted to be stated, that although these practices have been forcibly represented by the British Minister to Prince Kung still no attempt is made to bring the guilty parties to justice; the system is tolerated if not encouraged.

The intelligence from Hankow and Kewkiang, politically speaking is better, that is to say, the marauders who by last Report were stated to be hovering about those places, seem to have retired.

Trade upon the whole is in a more satisfactory state than could fairly be expected. Steamer freights upon the Yangtsze have advanced, owing partly to some vessels having been lost, and partly to others having met with a good sale at Japan. Rice has advanced at Shanghai quite unexpectedly and without any apparent reason. The export of Raw Cotton continues to some extent—the supply seems inexhaustible but the want of tonnage will check the export. The article Cotton having become an article of export instead of import, and the sale of Cotton imports being almost suspended, owing to the high grade of rates, exchange has advanced, and tonnage is becoming scarce.

Some new regulations of Trade, providing for the opening of Custom houses at Kewkiang and Hankow, have been issued from the British Legation, and have given great dissatisfaction of the mercantile community. The obstructiveness, impracticability, injustice and incapacity of the Chinese Customs under Foreign inspectors, combine to make the establishment, and with it the Imperial Government and British authorities, deservedly unpopular, both with the foreign and native community.

There is no news of importance from Japan. The political movement named in last report is still proceeding, and the solution of it cannot be contemplated without apprehension.

COTTON.—CANTON.—The market continues rather languid. Sales during the fortnight have been 715 bales Bombay and 1,050 ditto Shanghai. The Imports since last report amount to only 1,150 bales Shanghai and yet the tendency of rates seems downward.

The following are the market quotations. Bombay new, 14*t.* 9*m.* to 16*t.* 2*m.* old 14*t.* to 15*t.* 6*m.* Madras 14*t.* 9*m.* to 16*t.* 2*m.* Bengal 14*t.* 4*m.* to 15*t.* 8*m.* Shanghai 14*t.* to 14*t.* 4*m.*

The stock in the packhouses is thus estimated. Bombay 2,720 bales—Madras 280 ditto—Bengal 235 ditto Shanghai 2,160 ditto.

HONGKONG.—The sales to foreigners, for shipment are reported at 600 bales Bengal at $20½ to $21 and 2,000 ditto Shanghai at $18·75 to 90·25 per picul.

IMPORTS.

OPIUM.—HONGKONG.—The supplies of the fortnight have been per steamer *Elgin* from Singapore and *Reiver* from Calcutta bringing about 2,175 chests Bengal Drug and per steamers *Malta, John Bright* and *Bombay Castle* from Bombay with about 4,458 chests Malwa.

Patna.—Since last report dated the 30th November, it improved immediately by about $10 to $15 a chest but receded at once to former rates after a day or two, since which it fluctuated at a variation of about $5 to $10 a chest till the 8th, when owing to the arrival of the *Reiver*, on the afternoon of the 9th with a good supply for this place, coupled with the news of the expected arrival of a large quantity of Malwa by the above named Steamers from Bombay, a lull occurred in the Market for a time and holders evinced some anxiety to realise; rates gave way and sales have been made at $690 to $695 Cash, and $697½ to $705 on time to some extent and with a disposition to fall but as the stock of this Drug cannot be said to be large, the present quotations are likely to be maintained, if they do not advance, after the departure of the Calcutta steamer, on the 18th inst. It should however be borne in mind, that the supply for next year of Bengal Drug, will be by about 1,000 chests a month more than it has been this combined with the large quantity of Malwa expected the tendency of prices must be lower and lower.

Benares.—Has fluctuated but very little, continuing in moderate demand, with a gradual fall in price of about $15 to $20 till the 8th, and it has since then further declined for the same reason as given for *Patna* sales having been effected as low as $660 cash and $670 on time. It may however rally again to a Chinese demand before the next supply comes on.

Malwa.—Owing to no stock of good Drug very little has been done and rates remained much about the same as given in last report, say $750 to $760; for a few days after the steamer left but these rates should be taken as almost nominal for a few days, however upon the receipt of intelligence by the *Reiver*, that large supplies were near at hand, the market seriously declined and sales have been made to a great extent as low as $700 to $705, large shipments are going forward to the North and Coastwise. It should not be expected that the present rates can be maintained.

Course of the Market, for the past fortnight.

Date.	Patna. $		$	Benares. $		$	Malwa. $		$
Dec. 1	722½	to	725	700	to	705	750	to	760
" 2	735	to	740	705	to	710	750	to	760
" 3	735	to	737½	710	to	712½	750	to	760
" 4	722½	to	725	700	to	705	750	to	755
" 5	722½	to	725	695	to	700	750	to	755
" 6	727½	to	730	695	to	700	750	to	760
" 7	727½	to	730	695	to	700	750	to	760
" 8	725	to	727½	692½	to	695	750	to	760
" 9	715	to	720	690	to	695	740	to	750
" 10	700	to	705	675	to	680	725	to	735
" 11	690	to	692½	667½	to	670	720	to	730
" 12	692½	to	...	670	to	...	700	to	710
" 13	690	to	692½	660	to	665	700	to	705

SHANGHAI, *Malwa.*—The last quotations for this drug were Tls 625 to 630; and as there is no good packages on board the receiving ships, business in the article ceased. On the arrival of the Mail steamer *Cadiz* with about 750 packages, holders of this drug were anxious to sell at Tls 610 to 615 at which prices the dealers went in heavily and brought up all the good qualities, so that there is again a scarcity of the best description, with an advance in prices. The closing rates are Tls 625 to 630.

Patna.—After the departure of last Mail steamer the quotations of this article fell to Tls. 595 to 600, but a good demand setting in the price advanced to Tls. 610, which is the present quotation.

The deliveries of the fortnight are reported at 890 chests Malwa and 208 ditto Patna. The stock of the 4th inst. was 950 chests Malwa and 310 do Patna.

FOOCHOW.—The demand continues good and clearances steady, being reported for the fortnight at 193 chests Malwa and 3 ditto Patna. The following are the latest quotation,—

HONGKONG, 14th December, 1862, Patna $687½ to $690 Benares $66½ to 665; Malwa $700 to $705.

SHANGHAI, 6th December, 1862, Malwa Tls. 625 to 630; Patna Tls. 610.

FOOCHOW, 6th December, 1862, (duty paid) Malwa $820; Patna $810 to $820.

EXCHANGE, BULLION, &c.

From Sharp & Co.'s Circular.

HONKONG, *15th December,* 1862.

Gold.—About four lakhs of dollar's worth have come in:—say two from the North *en route* for India, one from San Francisco and one from Australia in sovereigns and gold dust. The price has remained very steady during the fortnight.

Silver.—The Idemnity payment of Tls. 70,000 of duty Sycee has not yet come upon the market, being held for higher rates than those now ruling.—A solitary sale of English Bar say £1,000 was made at the quotation below.

Mexican Dollars.—Including the arrivals coastwise and the amount brought forward by the mail, we have received over eleven lakhs; of these the Government have $77,000. A still larger sum being held in one hand, but very few have come upon the market. Almost the whole amount goes forward North.

Discount.—Money has been extremely tight, and discounts which are generally taken at 9 per cent have been refused at less than 12 per cent, to this course mainly may be attributed the advance in exchange, rather than to a plentiful supply of bills.

Exchange.—An advance of a penny has again taken place viz; from 4/8 to 4/9 which may respectively be quoted as the closing rates for last mail and for this. Almost as soon as the desks were cleared business was recommenced by a sale of some private paper at 4/8. Successive efforts were then made to place Bank bills at 4/8, 4/8¼, 4/8½ and 4/9 at which latter price a fow thou sand pounds were sold, the rate immediately returning to 4/8½.

The closing sales have been at 4/8½ for Bank and 4/9 to 4/9½ for other bills. Drafts on Singapore have been in much request, whilst those on Shanghai have been almost unsaleable. This is owing no doubt in degree to the large and continual shipments of treasure Northwords during the last few months.

Exchange and Bullion—closing quotations:—

[illegible]
On Calcutta [illegible]
" Do. [illegible]
" Bombay 3 days' sight Rs. 22[illegible]
" Do. drawn bills Rs. 22[illegible]
" Singapore 3 days' sight [illegible]
" Do. 15 days' sight [illegible]
" Do. 30 days' sight [illegible]
" Batavia 15 days' sight [illegible]
" Shanghai 3 days' sight Tls. 78.
" Do. 15 days's sight Tls. 78½.
" Do. 33 days's sight Tls. 79.
Discount 12 per cent. per annum.
English Bar Silver 17 dwts. B. 6½ per cent. prem.
Sycee ....5 per cent prem.
Mexican Dollars No. 1, 5 ......5 per cent prem.
Mexican Dollars No. 2, ...4 [illegible] prem.
Gold Leaf ....$23, 10 per tael.
Gold Bars *Pekin.* ....$23·70 "
Do. *California* ....$22.90 " } equivalent to 100 touch.
English Sovereign ....$4·52 each.
Sydney do. ....$4·50 each.
American Double Eagle ...$10·10 each.—*Id.*

TONNAGE.—*General Remarks.*—As might have been anticipated, the export of Cotton has absorbed all the superfluous tonnage and freights are looking up materially. In addition to the want of ships for the export of Cotton, the sudden improvement in the Shanghai market for Rice has started a demand for vessels to proceed to the Rice Ports. Besides this a considerable amount of tonnage will be required for emigrant purposes to California. A number of ships are also wanted to take coolies from Macao to Havana. Neither British nor American ships are available for this trade, and the Baracoon trade of that starving settlement, is almost at a stand in consequence.

It must be borne in mind that the North monsoon is now blowing, and that the late intelligence hence would deter seeking ships from coming here. Few Rice chartered ships are now in these seas, and the amount of expected tonnage must therefore be small.—*Tonnage Shipping Intelligence, Dec. 14.*

CASUALTIES.

LOSS OF THE "LUCKY STAR."—The British brig *Layard* arrived yesterday from Tamsui, and reports the loss of the American barque *Lucky Star*, Capt. Nelson, on the 30th November, from Shanghai Nov. 20 bound to Manila; thick weather had prevailed from the date of leaving Shanghai, and no sights had been taken; all hands were saved, but as usual as soon as they reached the shore, they were all stripped naked. The Chief Officer and four men arrived in Tamsui before the *Layard* left, and the brig was detained twenty-four hours in order to bring the whole crew away should they arrive.

The *Layard* was in the bad weather experienced on 5th and 6th Nov. and lost her jib-boom and fore top-gallant mast.—Has made the run here from Tamsui in forty-eight hours—pilot to pilot. The following vessels are some of those laying in Tamsui—*Bonito, Pathfinder, Roska, Emilie, Gemini,* and gun-boat *Snap.* The *Snake* (despatch vessel) had arrived and sailed from Tamsui the day before the *Layard* arrived. *Yjate Loing* sailed in company.—*Id.*

COLLISION AT SEA.—The American barque *Lillie* arrived here this morning in a sad plight, having been in collision with the American ship *Aurora* last Tuesday morning.

The *Lillie* has been very unfortunate; she is from New York bound to Shanghai, but falling in with the gale of 5th and 6th November, had to put into Hongkong, in consequence of her cargo of coals having shifted. She left as soon as refitted, and had just been out a fortnight when the collision took place, rendering it necessary for her to come back again.

The *Lillie* was on the starboard tack, close hauled, heading N. ½ W. at about 8 A.M. on Tuesday morning in Lat. 22.00 Long 121.50. The *Aurora* was observed when about five miles off coming away before the wind. The latter vessels does not appear to have attempted to alter her course, and when she came so close to the *Lillie* that collision was inevitable, the latter vessels helm was put hard up, which caused the blow to be lessened. The damage to the *Lillie* is; loss of bowsprit, jibboom, foretopsail and topgallant yard, head rails, and every thing loosened forward. The *Aurora* is not yet in the harbour, but we hear that she has not sustained damage—certainly has not lost any spars.

The following with reference to the collision between the "Lillie" and "Aurora," is taken from the log of the latter vessel.—"At 3 A.M. on 2nd Dec., judging the ship near the North Bashees, hauled ships head to S. E. to wait for daylight. At 6 30 A.M. kept away W. land being in sight. At 7.15 A.M. made a sail to the Southward and Westward. Not making land as we should have done, and supposing the vessel just from port, hauled up from the Southward and Westward to West, to speak her. Barque standing N. with starboard tacks on board, the *Aurora* at the time nearly before the wind. Placed two men at the wheel. Upon the vessels nearing one another, fearing contact, put the helm hard a port, the ship paying off to the northward and westward. The barque keeping steadily on not altering her course, striking us on our port bow, breaking bulwarks, deck planks, &c. and in getting clear, scraping the side in many places, carrying away main topmast and topgallant studding sail booms, and end of main yard."

We hear that it was *blowing very hard at the time,* that the vessels signalised with one another: after getting clear, and in consequence of the barque making water, the ship agreed to remain in company, which they did until the night of the 4th, when the *Lillie* came in through the *Ly-ee-moon*, and the *Aurora* went to the Southward of the island.

The *Lillie* has not seen any of the upward bound vessels that have left this port lately.—*Id.*

With regard to the typhoon at Manila the *China Mail* says:—But the most deplorable wreck was that of the American ship *Nabob*, of Boston, Baxter, master, bound for Shanghai with coals. She was wrecked on the coast near to Aparri, Cagayan; 17 men and one woman (the Steward's wife) are drowned; and 14 saved themselves by swimming. Among the latter were the Captain, First Mate, Assistant Mate, Carpenter and Steward. The weather is still hot in Manila, and the barometer low.—*Id.*

CAPE.

HEADS OF NEWS.

HIS Excellency the Governor is about to start upon a tour through the Western Province. The Hon. the Colonial Secretary is about to visit the Eastern Province.

In reply to a memorial signed by nineteen of the Eastern Province members, praying that the next Parliament may be summoned to meet at Graham's Town. His Excellency has stated that he is not at present prepared to come to any decision as to where it may be desirable to hold the next session of Parliament.

Very [illegible] weather continues to prevail at the Cape. There have been several very violent storms on the coast; and fresh damage has been done to the railway and to the roads and bridges of the colony. The vines have been seriously injured by frost and hail.

In some districts drought still prevails. At Hope Town actual famine exists, and the civil commissioner has been obliged to inform the Governor that unless the Government can undertake to supply him and the other civil servants with rations, they will be obliged to leave the district. The people of Middelburg and Colesberg are also enduring great privations.

There have been two more wrecks in Table Bay and several upon the coast. On the 21st September the American bark *Lucy Johnson* and the schooner *Susan* were driven from their moorings, stranded on the beach, and became total wrecks.

On the night of October 13 the Natal mail steamer *Waldensian* ran on the Struy's Point reef, having been carried out of her course by the current, and in twelve hours afterwards broke up. The passengers and crew were landed safely, but all their effects and the ship's cargo were utterly lost.

On the 31st August the American steamer *Mississippi*, of New York, bound to Hongkong, having sprung a leak, was abandoned in latitude 30 south, longitude 12 east.

The British ship *America*, of Belfast, from Bombay to Liverpool, was abandoned in a sinking state on Cape Bank, on the 2nd August.

The *Mauritius*, of Greenock, bound to Kurrachee, and laden with railway iron, was abandoned off the Cape on October 5. On the following day an English vessel, name unknown, and the French vessel [illegible], fell in with her, and four men from each ship were put on board, with instructions to navigate her into Table Bay. After being on board five days they sighted Cape Point lighthouse, but the ship had become so leaky that they were obliged to abandon her. In trying to get ashore all the men except one *Frenchman* named Louis Papienot, were drowned.

The American barque *Parana* was driven ashore in Simon's Bay during the night of the 9th August, and became a wreck. She was laden with machinery and coal for Shanghai.

The ship *David Begg*, from Calcutta for London, with a general cargo, was abandoned off Algoa Bay on the 2nd October, leaky and unmanageable, having lost her rudder. An inquiry into the circumstances of her abandonment has been commenced. The crew accuse the captain of having scuttled the ship.

All is quiet on the frontier, but in the Transvaal Republic there is civil war. The ex-President having refused to relinquish the reins of Government to the President elect, the latter has resorted to force to compel him to do so. A collision has taken place between the rival factions, and blood has been shed. Mr. Pretorius, the President of the Free State, is gone to the Vaal to attempt to restore order.

Subscriptions have been set on foot at Port Elizabeth, Graham's Town, Cradock, and other places, on behalf of the distressed Lancashire operatives.

Mr. Andrews, resident engineer of the Table Bay Break-water works has reported unfavourably of the harbour works at Port Elizabeth. He says that when the works are completed, except in the calmest weather, and even then at great risk and with much [illegible], vessels will not be able to lay alongside [illegible] the pier or the breakwater.

The annual exhibition of the Cape of Good Hope Agricultural Society was held on the [illegible], and was very successful.

The annual review of the Cape Volunteers [illegible] at Stellenbosch on [illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

The *Donnai*, the fifth of the Messageries Imperiales line of mail steamers to the East, arrived in Table Bay on the 24th September. She is a fine vessel of 3,000 tons burden, and is commanded by Captain T. Favier. She left Marseilles on the 19th ultimo and St. Vincent on the 1st September, and was consequently thirty-seven days in making the passage.—*Id.*

ARRIVAL OF THE "ISTAMBOUL."

The ship *Istamboul*, Capt. Douchar, arrived to-day in Table Bay from Bombay, 27th August, bound to London. She has on board Capt. Beresford, 72nd Highlanders; Staff-Assistant Surgeon Taylor; twenty-seven men, two women, and five children, and five convicts.

The captain reports that on the 25th instant a seaman named William Florin, fell overboard and was drowned; and on the 17th instant, during a heavy gale, under close-reefed topsails, they lost bowsprit short off by the knighthead. Messrs. Hamilton, Ross & Co. are the agents for this vessel.—*South African Advertiser and Mail, Dec. 20.*

THE WEATHER AND THE SHIPPING.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY AND LOSS OF LIFE.

It is our unwelcome task to continue in this summary the sad catalogue of disasters to shipping which we hoped was concluded in our last prepared for transmission by the steamer *Norman*. That hope was speedily dispelled. The 20th September, the day on which the *Norman* was appointed to sail, was fine, but in order to insure the transmission by her of the whole of the Eastern Province mail, a large portion of which did not arrive in Cape Town until noon on that day, the Governor issued an order for her detention until the 21st. During the night a heavy gale sprang up, and continued to blow with great violence during the whole of Sunday, the 21st. As the shipping of the mail would under such circumstances have been attended with great difficulty and considerable danger, His Excellency authorized the detention of the steamer another day; and she finally sailed about nine o'clock on the morning of Monday, the 22nd September, when the gale had subsided and the bay had become comparatively calm. During Sunday the schooner *Susan* and the American bark *Lucy Johnson* were driven from their moorings, stranded on the beach beyond the Castle, and became total wrecks, as detailed in the summary transmitted by the steamer *Golden Fleece*, which sailed from Simon's Bay on the day after the departure of the *Norman*. The wreck of the *Lucy Johnson* was subsequently sold to Messrs. Anderson, Saxon, & Co. for £860; and that of the *Susan* to Mr. S. Smith for £60. Since that time, although this is the season when we have usually the most delightful weather ever experienced at the Cape, we have had a succession of strong gales, frequently accompanied by heavy rain and hail; and the prevailing temperature has been unprecedentedly low. In detailing the disastrous consequences that have resulted to the shipping on the coast from the gales and other causes, we begin with the last catastrophe in order of date, but the first in importance and of the most startling interest,—the

WRECK OF THE NETAL MAIL STEAMER WALDENSIAN.

This serious casualty occurred on the night of Monday last, October 13, and was occasioned, it is supposed, by the vessel being carried by the current out of her course and upon the Struys Point reef, where in twelve hours she broke up and became a total wreck. The passengers, crew, and mails were landed safely, but everything else was lost. The vessel left Algoa Bay on her return trip to Cape Town at one a.m. on Saturday, October 11. She encountered severe gales, and at noon on Sunday put into St. Frances Bay for shelter. In the evening she proceeded on her voyage, but again experiencing strong head winds, on Sunday morning early put into Plettenberg's Bay, where she remained until the afternoon. The following day, Monday, the 13th, was fine, and tolerably good way was made, the ship going about seven knots an hour. In a letter to Captain Murison, of the firm of Deane and Johnson, the agents of the ship, Captain Joss, who had commanded her ever since she was launched, says: "I passed Cape Infanta about half-past six last Monday night about seven to eight miles off the land, and steering my usual course for L'Agulhas Point light. The night was very hazy, and about half-past nine I went off the deck, leaving the second mate in charge. I said to him, 'Keep a good look out for ships,' as it was dark, and a light south-east with the square sails set. I did not leave the deck to turn in, but I went down to read, and about ten p.m., I fell asleep, and about 11 p.m., the ship ran on the reef going about seven knots. I jumped on deck and was for a minute quite taken aback, as I thought we were so far off the land. I tried to back astern, but found her so fast that she would not move, the bottom soon got holed, the water came in and put the fires out." Knowing the place, Captain Joss sent the second officer in a boat to look for the landing-place, the direction of which he knew. Fortunately, the officer succeeded in finding it, and in the course of an hour returned to the ship, when the debarkation of the passengers, who with the crew numbered upwards of one hundred and twenty, commenced. There were sixteen ladies on board, several of whom had young children with them, and they were first sent off in two boats under the charge of the first and second officers, and happily were all landed safely, but very wet, as they had to wade through the surf to the shore, and many of them were only partially dressed. There they were left alone until joined by the freight of the next two boats, dispatched under the care of the carpenter and the boatswain, which consisted of the "old men elders," some of whom after landing succeeded in lighting a fire. Then the younger men were sent off, and finally the crew. All the passengers were landed by daylight on Tuesday morning, notwithstanding the darkness and the fact that two of the boats were stove. At seven o'clock the fishermen who live on the opposite side of the bay went off in their whale-boat, and in it Captain Joss took the mails ashore. The water was then gaining rapidly upon the ship, the sea was getting rough, every wave breaking right over the vessel, and nothing could be got out of her. At eleven o'clock the captain and chief officer again went off to the vessel, to see if any of the personal effects of the passengers could be saved, and they succeeded in getting a few things out of the saloon. But the sea was then very rough, and they were able to remain on board the vessel only a very few minutes. The port side of the vessel had been stove in, and in ten minutes after they left the mainmast went over the side and the ship broke into two parts. There was a valuable cargo on board in addition to the personal effects of the passengers. The Christy Minstrels were amongst the passengers. They lost all their instruments and dresses; and Joe Brown, the celebrated American dancer, lost his prize-belt and a considerable sum in cash, which were below in his box. But perhaps the most serious loss of all, in the sense of being irreparable except at the cost of considerable time and great labour as well as expense, is that which befel Captain Bailey, of the Royal Engineers. He had just completed the trigonometrical survey of the coast, and excepting a strip of the coast which he had previously given to Lieutenant Skede all his plans, calculations, and memoranda, have gone down with the wreck. All the inland data are said to be irrevocably lost. He had been engaged upon the work for four years. There were on board about twenty clergymen of the Dutch Reformed Church on their way to Cape Town to attend the Synod of that community. The whole of the passengers were conveyed to Bredasdorp, which, though twenty miles distant, is the nearest village to the scene of the wreck, and most of them have since made their way overland to Cape Town. Messrs. Deane & Johnson, upon receiving information of the catastrophe on Thursday, dispatched the steamers *Albatross* and *Kadie* to the scene of the wreck; but before their arrival all the passengers, except a few soldiers of the Royal Engineers, who were on board, had left overland, and there remained only the crew and the soldiers for them to bring away. Both steamers returned yesterday. The *Waldensian* had been on the coast nearly five years. She arrived in Table Bay from Plymouth on the 19th Nov., 1857, and started on her first coasting trip to Algoa Bay and Natal on the 28th of the following month. She had carried the Natal mails since May, 1858. She was built at Greenock, where she was launched in March, 1856; and was therefore six and a half years old. She was purchased by her present owners for £11,500 immediately before she was sent out here. She was insured in England, but, the agents believe, very much below her value. She was doing a capital trade and paying well. Captain Joss superintended the building of her and had commanded her ever since she was launched. He is a heavy loser by the catastrophe. The conduct of Captain Joss after the ship struck, the promptness with which he made his dispositions for ensuring the safety of the passengers, and the firmness and decision with which they were carried out, are spoken of in terms of the highest commendation by all on board. The following letter on the subject was addressed to us:

"Hotel d'Europe, Cape Town, October 17, 1862.

"SIRS,—We, the Christy Minstrels, who were passengers with Captain Joss, when the *Waldensian*, mail steamer was lost on Struys Point, feel it our duty to bear testimony to his conduct in both our passages up to and from Port Elizabeth, as a careful and skilful captain, and most anxious for the comfort of his passengers. He was always to be found, both night and day "on the look-out," and to his cool courage, his presence of mind, and promptness of resource, the one hundred and twenty-one passengers who were on board when the vessel struck mainly owe their lives. No father, no husband, no brother, could possibly, after the calamity, have shown more tender earnestness and industry for the comfort of us all when he reached the shore, which was twenty miles away from the nearest village. And whilst we ourselves have lost nearly everything we possessed by the accident which has befallen him we still feel that there is due to him our gratitude for his great efforts to make the calamity fall as lightly as possible upon us all, and we take this opportunity of publicly recording our feelings of his conduct as the captain of the ill-fated *Waldensian*.

"I am, sirs, on behalf of the Christy Minstrels, yours obliged,

"JAMES H. MELVYN."

The Natal mail which should have been taken by the *Waldensian* was dispatched yesterday in H. M.'s steamer *Rapid* on her way to Mozambique. Messrs. Deane and Johnson have purchased the schooner *Eveline* which they will use for the conveyance of the Natal mails until they can obtain another steamer to replace the *Waldensian*. One had been ordered before the loss of the *Waldensian*; and is expected to arrive here [illegible].—*Cape Argus, Dec. 21.*

Auction Announcements.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will submit to sale by Public Auction at their Rooms, the following—

6 Crates of Earthenware.
43 Reams of damaged Brown Paper. 23 and 30 lbs. each.
30 Do. sound 30 lbs. each.
300 Dozens Black and Red Ink.
60,000 Blue and White Envelopes.
1 Case of Cutlery, new, by "Rodgers & Sons," consisting of 3 sets of Table Cutlery, several dozens of Knives, Scissors and Razors, &c. &c.

ALSO,

On account and at the risk of the first purchaser Abdoolally Esmailjee, and by order of Messrs. Souza, Pinto, & Co.

C
S A K—27 Casks of Beads ex *Pride of the Ocean*.
1 Case of Plane Irons and Chisels of sizes.
18 Cases of superior Perfumery by "John Gosnell & Co.," such as Lavender and Rosewater, Eau de Cologne, Essence of various descriptions, Perfumes, Hair, Nail, and Tooth Brushes, Toilet and Tablet Soap, Bouquets, &c., &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Few dozens Bass's Pale Ale, bottled by E. & G. Hebbert, of London.
One Silver Double Case Hunting Watch, by A. B. Savory & Sons, London.
Few Rolls of English Brussels Carpet.
Oval Mirrors, in rich Gilt Frames.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
No. 10, Forbes Street, Bombay, 5th Jan., 1863.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.

SALE BY AUCTION OF OILMANSTORES, GROCERIES, PERFUMERY, &c. &c.

To be put up in small lots to suit the convenience of House-keepers and private purchasers.

These Stores Perfumery, &c. lately received from London have been expressly prepared for the Bombay Market by the well known purveyor George E. Coward.

Purchasers can buy in small lots and an excellent and unusual opportunity is thus offered to families and others for laying in supplies at reasonable prices.

Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. will sell at Auction at noon, on TUESDAY the 6th January 1863, an Invoice of the above consisting of

Pickles.	Perfumery.
Jams and Jellies.	Medicines.
Tart Fruits.	Scents.
Mustard.	Violet Powder.
Sauces.	Bonbons.
Flavoring Essences.	Lozenges.
Groceries.	Syrups.
Oatmeal.	Olives.
Yarmouth Bloaters, in Tins.	Scented Soap.
Salad Oil.	Sundries.

The above stores are on view, and intending purchasers can register their names.

Gilt Mouldings for Picture Frames from 1½ to 3 inches.
100 Dozen Superior Eau de Cologne.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Patent perfect folding Bedstead, Do. Chairs fitted with strong canvas.
Millinery, consisting of Muslin and Lace Shawls.
Saddlery, by MacNaghten of Glasgow.
Cordage, about 80 Coils Hemp Rope.
Carriage Linings, Oil Carpets, for Floor and Stair cases.
Wire Netting, suitable for Garden enclosures.
Rich Gold Cravat Rings and Pins.
1 Barrel Organ playing 40 Tunes.
Bronzed Argand Lamps of 1, 2, 3, and 4 Lights, by A. J. Nash & Co. of London, guaranteed.
Breakfast Services for 12.
Superior Hair Oil in large and small bottles, at Rs. 9 and Rs. 6 per doz. Cod Liver Oil in large and small Bottles and Bailey's Hair Wash.

N. B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.

FRANCIS & Co.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 5th January 1863.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will submit to Public Auction at their Rooms,

700 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
800 " " Long Cloth.
600 " " Madapollams.
700 " " Jacconets.
500 " " T Cloth.
A few Bales Mule and Water Twist, &c.
A quantity of fresh Preserved provisions consisting of Finnon Haddocks, Sweet Milk, Mock Turtle, Kidney, Vegetable, Hare and Salmon Soup, Ox tail, Hotel potel, Stewed and Jugged Hare, Stewed and Curried Rabbit, Chicken and Brown Sausages, Yorkshire Hams, a few dozen Ginger Cordial, Ditto Malt Vinegar by John Gillon.
73 Casks Ship Biscuit.
A large quantity of Borneo Company's Seed Bags.

SALE OF SUGAR-CANDY.

THIS DAY MONDAY, 5th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in Town Custom House, on account of the underwriter,

J. F. & Co.—200 Tubs Sugar-Candy, more or less damaged by Salt Water.

SALE OF SHOP FURNITURE AND STOCK IN TRADE.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 7th January, 1863, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, all the Shop Furniture and Stock in Trade of a China Merchant closing up his business. The same comprises—Piece of Broad Cloth embroidered with Gold and Silver, and Silk Shoes, Slippers and Caps, Children's Boots, Cushion Cloths of sizes, Table Cloths, Pullungpose, Round mats for plates, and Bottle Stands of various sorts and colors, Sets of Sind Boxes and Caskets from 5 to 12 in each set, Flower Vases, Card Plates, Bottle Stand, Sets of Cullumdan Rulers, Crying dolls, Parrots, and Children's Toys, &c. &c. China Curiosities and Indian Work of every description; namely, Gold, Silver, Ivory, Sandalwood, Tortoiseshell, China and Japan Ware, very handsome Card Cases, Bracelets, Brooches, Sets of Studs, Cigar Cases, Card Plates, Card Baskets, Card Rack, Pier Stands, Seals, Napkins, Rings, Sets of Chessmen, Bouquet Holders, Figures, Sets of Ivory Gammons, Paper Cutters, Glove Boxes, Cheroot Boxes, Puzzle Balls, Ivory and Sandalwood Puzzles of various sorts, Work Boxes, Tea Boxes, Card Boxes, Writing Desks, Round Tables, Chess Tables, Work Tables, Sets of Tea Trays, Cabinet of sizes, Gammon Boards, Metal Jugs of sizes, Bamboo and Brass wire Bird Cages of sizes, Bamboo Easy Chair, Rattan Clothes Baskets with Padlock and Keys of sizes, Bamboo Tiffin Baskets of sizes, China Flower Vases of sizes, Punch Bowls with wooden stands of sizes, Dresses of Flowered and Plain Silk, Check Silk, and Persian Dresses, Pineapple Gauze Dresses of 12 to 15 yards each, Pieces of Plain and flowered Pocket Handkerchiefs, Piece of Grass-cloth and Grass-cloth Handkerchiefs, Plain and Wedding Pieces of Coat Silks, White Crape Shawls, Aprons, Scarfs, Waistcoating Pieces, and plated ware, set of Dish Covers, Curry Dishes and Egg Stand, Europe and China Ladies' Boots, and Shoes of Leather and Satin, and Grass Slippers, &c. &c. &c.

Also Bombay, Surat, Poona, and Sind Works of various sorts, China Fans of various sorts, viz. Feather and Silk Pair, Gauze, Ivory, Sandalwood and Bone, Folding and Open, Camphorwood and Leather Trunks of sizes, China Pictures, Blackwood Glass Cases, Presses, Wooden Stands, &c.

The above is now on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 5th January 1863.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

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Patients residing in India can be treated by correspondence. The work may be had in Bombay, of Messrs. C. and J. Hormusjee, Apollo street; in Calcutta of Baboo K. M. Day, 10, Hare Street, and in Madras, of Pharoah & Co., *Athenæum* Press; or it will be forwarded by the Author direct from England, on receipt of 1½ Rupees in Indian postage stamps.

THE SCIENCE of LIFE; or, How to Live, and What to Live For; Explanatory of the Mysteries of Man's Existence, and the various Phenomena of life. With Instructions for securing Health and Strength, and Remarks on the Treatment of Disorders incidental to Sedentary Life. By a PHYSICIAN OF TWENTY YEAR'S PRACTICE. Just published, price one Rupee, New Edition, by post.*

Contents: The Physical Education of Early Life—The Art of Prolonging Life—The Theory of Digestion—The Stomach and its Difficulties—The Cultivation of the Affections, and the Regulation of the Passions—Nervous Disorders, etc.

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ACTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA relating to the POLICE, MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, and TAXATION OF BOMBAY. Reprinted from the *Calcutta Gazette*. Price Two Rupees.

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A series of 45 Photographs illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.

THOMAS CRAWFORD.
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Business Announcements.

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Also, nice Ladies' Companions, in Russia leather.
Gentlemen's Travelling and Dressing Cases, of the latest pattern.
Opera Glasses, of every kind and description.
Beautiful Mechanical Toys.
Cigar Cases.
A nice assortment of French Novels and Stationery, always on hand.

ROSSELET & Co.—Watchmakers and Jewellers, have always on hand an assortment of fine Jewellery, Clocks, Watches, Eye and Opera Glasses, Musical Boxes, &c.

All orders for repairing articles carefully and promptly attended to.

Rosselet & Co. would be grateful for a continuance of the extensive patronage and public favor they have hitherto received, and will do all in their power to merit it.

NOTICE.—THE GREAT SUCCESS attending the sale of McCOMBIE & WRIGHT'S PIANOFORTES has led to the importation of spurious imitations. For the genuine article the public is requested to apply at No. 1, Church Gate. Price Rs. 600. Stands in perfect tune at concert pitch, and gives universal satisfaction.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

MESSRS. LAWSON & McKENZIE, SHIP "CHANDLERS," &c. &c., No. 6, Medow Street, Fort, have on hand Ship Chandlery of every description and of the very best qualities; also a few choice Hams and Cheeses at Rs. 1 per lb., also a few Casks of Bass and Co.'s double labled Beer, at Rs. 6 per dozen, just landed from the ship *Flying Venus*.

PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE.—The undersigned have the pleasure to announce the safe arrival, in excellent condition, of several consignments of PIANOFORTES per ships *Talbot* and *Gloriana*. These instruments are universally admired both for their great superiority of tone and handsome exterior. They are manufactured by Schroder, of Hamburg, (strongly secured for India) with the extreme compass of 7 Octaves, have all the most recent improvements and are confidently recommended to the notice of the Public.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT,
Wholesale General Dealers.
No. 1, Church Gate Street

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(*Just received per Overland.*)

Ladies' Companions, bound with Russia Leather, Velvet, Mother of Pearl, Velvet and Ivory, Pearl and Velvet, with Gold gilt clasps. Each contains a Scissors, Thimble, Pen-knife, Chrotchet Needle, 2 Scent Bottles, a Bodkin and Memorandum Card, from Rs. 6 to 30.

Also a few Ladies' Russia Leather Bags with Companion attached, lined with Silk, and bound with strong Brass Gold gilt clasps. Rs. 12.

Solid fine Gold Lockets, each in a neat Morocco case from Rs. 15.

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Ladies' Gold Watches of the best English make, (guarantee given with each.)

Ladies' best Gold Chains from Rs. 75.
Do. do. Necklets from Rs. 40.
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Gentlemen's Gold and Silver Watches.
Do. Finest Gold Alberts.

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Master Mason's Jewels, set with Paste Diamonds, Rs. 10 each.

Past Masters, Mark Masters and Royal Arch best quality.

Royal Arch and Master Masons' suits.

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All Watches over 50 Rs. are guaranteed.

Watches made to order.

Old Gold and Silver, old Coins, Antiques, all kinds of Jewellery, Watches, Diamonds, Pearls, Coral, Plated Articles, &c., bought and taken in exchange.

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Bombay, Established 1851.

Orders from outstations must be accompanied by remittance or reference for payment.

THORNHILL BROTHERS & Co.

W. H. WALKER & Co., Ironmongers, Cutlers, Brassfounders and General Dealers, Corner of Church Street, Fort, rely on their customers not to hesitate in sending orders for *anything* required. A Fresh Stock of all kinds of Carpenters' Tools just landed.

GALVANIZED WROUGHT IRON PIPING, ½ to 2 inch.
LAMBERT'S STOP, BIB and BALL COCKS, ½ to 1½ inch.
BLISTER STEEL, Warranted, Rs. 14 per cwt.
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PERFORATED ZINC, various patterns.
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PORTABLE FORGES.
BICKFORD'S WET and DRY FUZE.
4ft. HINGES IRON, with Screw-bolt Staples for Cotton Mills.
PORTLANDS CEMENT, just landed, 3½ Bushel Casks. Rs. 12.

N. B.—W. H. W. & Co., have just imported 50 & 100 feet lengths of ¾ & 1 inch Vulcanized India Rubber Hose with 3 Jets and Nozzle to attach to Service Pipes for watering gardens. This Hose being of the best Vulcanized India Rubber, requires no care, and can be laid by for any length of time wet or dry.

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W. H. WALKER & Co.

NOTICE.—The undersigned respectfully returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has hitherto received, and begs to inform the public of Bombay and Outstations that, owing to the present Building *undergoing extensive alterations*, he has removed to No. 29, Medow Street, opposite the Bank of Bombay, and trusts to merit the same kind patronage and support, as he still continues to import the same first Class Goods, made especially to order, superior and cheaper to any imported, viz.

Gentlemen's Elastic Enamel Clump solid Boots.
" do. do. Balmoral Boots.
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Do. Patent Leather Strap Shoes.
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A large assortment of Goloshes, of all sizes.
Also, Hand Travelling Portmanteaus.

Cheaper than any other houses in the Presidency. Further supply has just been received of Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes ex *Wings of the Wind* and *Gloriana*. A further extensive supply is daily expected per *Empress of India*.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE,
Bombay, 29th September 1862. Red Boot Mart.

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PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE AND APPLICABLE TO EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

Extract of a Letter from a Medical Gentleman at Madras to his Brother at Worcester, May, 1851:—

"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made.

CAUTION.

LEA AND PERRINS

Beg to caution the public against spurious imitations of their celebrated,

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with spurious imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the names of L. & P. *forged*.

L. & P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

Ask for Lea and Perrins' Sauce.

*** Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; &c. &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

INFANT-REARING.—MISS MARTINEAU, who, like all philosophical ladies, has studied the matter thoroughly, says, that "In England alone, 40,000 babes die annually; and one-third more of that number grow up either idiotic, sickly, or deformed." The reason is evident, as Mothers, through inability to nurse their offspring, resort to the administration of baked flour, biscuits, tops-and-bottoms, or pap. The infant stomach cannot assimilate such crude preparations, and frequently rejects them; but still the nurse or mother continues them, under the hope of soothing the child. Internal inflamation takes place—eructations, diarrhœa, and consumption appear—and most frequently convulsions are induced which seal the infant's fate

The *Medical Times and Gazette*, conveys Dr. C. B. F. Routh's views on the same important subject, and his opinion is that Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food is adapted to obviate the mischief effectually. Dr. Routh is physician to the Samaritan Hospital for Women and Children. This learned and experienced practitioner says:—

"The human milk contains besides salt of lime, chloride of potassium. Now, in common with carbonic acid, this salt enjoys the peculiar property of dissolving carbonate of lime or chalk. An absence of it in the food, as in wheat bread, is very injurious to a growing child; hence, a child fed on pap for a time grows fat but the bones are soft; frequently it sickens, and severe symptoms supervene. Amongst the vegetable substances, that which comes closest to milk in its composition, besides being more easily assimilated and strengthening, is, without doubt, Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, containing both phosphoric acid in abundance, and chloride of potassium; it also includes casein, the same principle which is found in milk in its constituent parts. No wonder, therefore, that under its influence many children affected with atrophy (wasting away of the body) and marked debility, have completely recovered. I have given it with the greatest advantage in such cases; and, so far as I may judge from my own experience, practice fully carries out what theory, from a knowledge of its composition, led us to anticipate. It gives good muscle and strengthens the bones, restoring tone, and a healthy, regular action to the stomach and bowels, whether constipation or a relaxed state of the system is complained of."

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November, 1862.

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Extract from G. O. 16th August 1862, No. 855.

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Bombay, 30th December 1862.

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The Premiums.

UNDER authority from the Court of Directors of the late Hon'ble East India Company in September 1847, the Actuary was permitted to examine the Records of the India House with a view to the completion of a Report on the state of the Bengal Military Fund. The Rates of Premium of this Company have been computed from data obtained by him and from the Company's own subsequent experience. Other Life Assurance Companies have not enjoyed similar advantages in this respect.

For the Assurance of Rupees 1,000 for the whole term of life, the rates with Profits, are as follows:—the Premiums for the non-participating Scale being about 10 per cent. lower.

Age.	Civil.						Military.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
40	25	0	10	4	6	10	26	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

EXAMPLE.—*An Officer, aged 30, next birthday, may secure Rupees 10,000 to his heirs at his decease, whenever that may happen, by paying Rs. 220 half-yearly, or Rupees* 36-15-4 *monthly to this Company or on the without profit scale, Rupees* 200 *half-yearly, or Rupees* 35-6-8 *monthly.*

The Premiums for SHORT TERMS correspondingly moderate and particularly favorable for Military [illegible].

The Profits

Are ascertained every three years, a proportion equal to five-sixths of the whole profits being at the disposal of the Assured payable in cash—added to the [illegible]—or applied in reduction of future premiums.

The result of the last investigation will shortly be declared.

Guarantee Department.

In this department the Company guarantees the fidelity of individuals filling, or about to fill, situations of trust, where security is required for their integrity.

The Company's arrangements for the extension of the Guarantee System to India are not yet matured, but in the meantime proposals will be received and forwarded to London.

General Advantages.

These are fully stated in the Prospectus, [illegible] ing may be noticed:—

Low rates of premium. Immediate [illegible] English rates on the lives assured rea[illegible] Promptitude observed in issuing Policies [illegible] for Entry-money, Policy, or Medical Fe[illegible] may be paid in one sum or Yearly, [illegible] Quarterly, or Monthly. Thirty days of [illegible] when Yearly or Half-yearly, and Fifteen, [illegible] ly or Monthly. Medical Examiners [illegible] Reports. Policies indisputable.

Assignment of Policies registered w[illegible] Assurances may be revived within six [illegible] date on which the Premium became due. [illegible] charged on the lives of Military Officers [illegible] appointments. Policies may, at the time of [illegible] ed, be made payable in London at the rate [illegible] lings sterling per Company's Rupee.

Every information as to the Constitution [illegible] Conditions of the Company, will be supplied [illegible] and instructions to parties wishing to effect [illegible] be forwarded free on applying to the Secretary.

Holders of Policies in the original com[illegible] send them in for Conversion or Endorse[illegible]

EWART, LATHAM & Co.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secret[illegible]
Bombay, August 1862.

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